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HONG KONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1930.

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"CHICKENS ARE CHICKENS!"

HUMOURS IN THE HOTEL CASE.

A MATTER OF HEAT.

Mr. Potter this morning continued his examination of Mr. Rasey, the second witness called by Messrs. Andersen, Meyer and Company, in their action against the Hong Kong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.

On the question of fish storage, and the reduction from 50 degrees to 28, witness offered further figures, whereupon Mr. Potter asked him if he had been considering the question since the adjournment of the Court yesterday.

Witness said that this was so.

Mr. Potter: In conjunction with Mr. Hacker?

Witness (eagerly): Oh, yes! Mr. Potter then asked witness at what point he considered latent heat should be extracted. The reply was at between 12 and 18 degrees Fahrenheit.

Counsel: You forgot that yesterday?

Witness was understood to reply that Mr. Potter had put so many figures in front of him yesterday that he had very little time to think the thing out clearly.

Further questioned, witness stated that when the temperature got to 15 degrees the latent heat of the produce began to be extracted. Authorities differed on the subject, but it was generally agreed that the temperature should be between 12 and 18 degrees.

Fish and B.T.U.'s.

Mr. Potter then asked witness to calculate the amount of B.T.U.'s required to store one ton of fish, without extracting any latent heat. Witness calculated the amount required to be 138,460 B.T.U.'s.

Mr. Potter: No, sir, 8 1/2 days.

Witness added that he estimated that 16,112 B.T.U.'s would be the amount available per day in the storage room, and when Mr. Potter asked him how he arrived at this figure, a lengthy and technical conversation ensued, witness pointing out that an attendant would be allowed 15 minutes per day in the storage room, during which time he would generate 125 B.T.U.'s. The electric light used in the time would generate about 130 B.T.U.'s on a reasonable estimate.

Later, after witness had gone into figures quoted by Mr. Hacker in his estimate, Mr. Potter said, dramatically: I put it to you that the figures are a farce! The fish would be bad!

Witness (emphatically): Oh, no!

Not Agreed!

Mr. Potter then went into the question of service loss, and in the course of a statement, said "I think we are all agreed."

Witness (smiling broadly): No, sir! No, sir!

A little later witness said to Mr. Potter: "You are going about it backward, sir. I can explain it."

The "Blue Slip."

Counsel then proceeded to deal with Mr. Hacker's figures on the "blue slip," explaining that he had not brought it into the case. It was Mr. Hacker who had introduced it. To this witness agreed.

On the question of latent heat, Mr. Potter caused some amusement in Court when he said, smilingly, "A chicken is a chicken, and a fish is a fish, and his B.T.U.'s are the same whether he is in a badly insulated box or a first class refrigerator, which you claim this to be." Witness joined in the merriment, at the same time admitting Mr. Potter's point.

As regards Mr. Hacker's figures for loss of produce, as quoted from the blue slip, witness said: "I would not attempt to explain Mr. Hacker's figures. I work from figures myself, but I cannot work from Mr. Hacker's mind."

Further, witness agreed that the heat of produce was the same, whatever the nature of the room.

Mr. Potter asked if witness could quote the names of authorities on latent heat. Witness said he would require a little time to do this properly.

Mr. Potter: We know about latent heat but we cannot say who says so.

BALDWIN'S REFUSAL

Safeguarding Question Involved.

LETTER TO EXPLAIN.

Rugby, Yesterday. Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Conservative leader, has today written a letter to the Prime Minister explaining why the Conservative Party declines to accept the invitation to take part in the three-party conference on unemployment which was made by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons last night and accepted by Mr. Lloyd George on behalf of the Liberals.

No official statement is available, but it is understood that one of the principal reasons put forward by Mr. Baldwin for refusing Mr. MacDonald's offer is that the Government will not consider a safeguarding policy as the remedy for unemployment.—British Wireless Service.

IDLE IN STEEL INDUSTRY.

Rugby, Yesterday. Miss Margaret Bondfield, Minister of Labour, stated in the House of Commons that the number of persons classified as belonging to the iron and steel industries registered as unemployed in Great Britain was 68,000.—British Wireless Service.

should have been put to Mr. Hacker.

Mr. Potter: Just so. I am quite ready to re-call Mr. Hacker, if necessary!

Poultry Storage.

Mr. Potter then said he would "pass away" from the subject of fish, and would deal with the storage of poultry. He asked witness what he estimated the load should be, of poultry, in the same room. Witness replied it should be 600 pounds.

Mr. Potter: Going down in the scale! 2,000 pounds of fish and only 600 of poultry!

Witness: A chicken is a little larger, sir.

Witness added that he estimated the storage would provide for 200 chickens of three pounds weight each.

Mr. Potter: What about 5-lb. chickens?

Witness merely smiled, whereupon Mr. Potter said that his figures would be vastly different.

Storage Problems.

At yesterday afternoon's proceedings Mr. Potter asked witness if the storage figure of 7,500 lb. of mutton was correct. Witness disagreed, saying that it would be possible to store 6,000 lb.

Mr. Potter then raised the question of fish storage, asking witness:

Take Room No. 3. Will you tell us how many lb. of fish you can put in room 3—I doubt if the Hotel could tell you that until after they had had their trouble.

Mr. Potter:—I will ask you again.

Mr. Rasey:—I have not figured it out.

Well, I want you to, right now?

Well, I want the full storage of fish as per contractual conditions.—I can answer that in this way. The room will hold sufficient fish for the hotel use.

Mr. Potter:—That is splendid. That's very accurate!

Mr. Rasey:—It is accurate enough.

Mr. Potter:—Is it really?

Mr. Rasey:—I will give you figures, but I say you can't figure it out.

Mr. Potter:—If I was desirous of knowing the capacity of cold storage room, and I came to you as an expert, don't you think you could tell me the weight of fish I could get into the room?—Yes; I could, but it would not convey anything to you.

Please, Mr. Sheldon.

You have given us the figures for mutton?

Mr. Sheldon:—You don't hang fish!

Mr. Potter:—Please, Mr. Sheldon!

Later, Mr. Rasey gave as an estimate that the maximum weight to be put in the room would be about a ton. This would be fresh fish, he added.

Mr. Potter then asked if he would be entitled to fill the room with the maximum amount of fish.

MR. GEORGE SHAW.

Passes Away After Long Illness.

SERVICE IN CUSTOMS.

The death occurred at the Government Civil Hospital at 6.15 a.m., to-day, of Mr. George Shaw, formerly of the Chinese Maritime Customs, who is well known here and in Canton and Shanghai.

Mr. Shaw, who was only 35 years of age, had been in indifferent health since September, 1927, and had been a patient at the Government Civil Hospital since then. He was not a bed patient but required constant treatment, and throughout the time been popular with the medical officer and staff because he was always willing to make himself useful by "lending a hand" wherever needed. He was also allowed a certain amount of freedom and occasionally was allowed out for an afternoon.

Popular with members of the Police Force, Mr. Shaw often spent his free afternoon at the Police Recreation Club where he was always welcomed.

The crisis in his long and painful illness came just a week ago when he was forced to take permanently to his bed. He made several rallies during the crisis but these were all ways followed by heavier relapses.

The worst relapse occurred late last night and death claimed "plucky George" this morning.

The late Mr. Shaw's connection with the Chinese Maritime Customs started at the London Office, where he served as an office boy from 1913 to 1916, when he was sent to the Shanghai office.

Gassed In The War.

Soon after his arrival in China he was seconded for war service and went to France where he was badly gassed, and it is believed that this paved the way for the ailment which subsequently cost him his life.

He was demobilised in 1919 and returned to China the same year and again took up his appointment with the Customs, with which he stayed until November, 1923, when he resigned to take up a post in the insurance department of Messrs. Cary and Co., at Canton.

Illness forced him to resign in September, 1927, and since then he had lived in Hong Kong, spending most of the time at the G.C.H.

The funeral, the arrangements for which have been undertaken by the local branch of the British Legion and the E.A.S.M.A., will take place at the Protestant cemetery, Happy Valley, this afternoon, leaving the hospital mortuary at 4.30 o'clock.

STOLE HIS TROUSERS.

C.S.O. Messenger in Trouble.

A young Chinese messenger employed at the Colonial Secretary's Office was to-day charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell with the theft of a pair of trousers belonging to a fellow messenger.

In admitting the theft, accused said that the complainant had owed him some money for a long time and had persistently refused to repay the loan.

Yesterday he remonstrated with the complainant, remarking that if he had the money to make a new pair of trousers he should have money to pay his debt also.

The complainant replied: "Well, you try to get the money out of me," and with that struck him (accused) a blow on the chest.

As complainant was too big for him to fight, accused went away. Later he returned during complainant's absence and took the trousers, which he pawned.

The Police said that the story that complainant owed the accused money was new to them. When arrested yesterday, accused said that he owed \$2 to a man working on a ferry boat. He was pressed for the money and so stole the trousers to raise money to pay his debt.

Accused persisted that what he had told the Magistrate was the truth.

Mr. Lindsell decided to give a remand until to-morrow for the accused to think the matter over, adding: "If you still persist in

EXPANSION OF EMPIRE

CLOSER UNION WITH EAST AFRICA.

UNDER MANDATE.

COMMISSIONER TO BE APPOINTED.

London, Yesterday. There are indications that the Imperial policy of the present Labour Government is to strengthen those parts of the Empire nearer Home, and for the time being not to pay overmuch attention to the development of the Far Eastern Possessions.

The latest phase of this policy is given in a White Paper just issued by the Government, advocating a closer union with East Africa. This, it is stated, has been "in the air" ever since the conclusion of the War, when Great Britain accepted the mandate giving her suzerainty over Tanganyika.

The Government proposes to appoint a High Commissioner to supervise Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. He will be assisted "in respect of certain transferred ser-

VICES" in all three territories by a Legislative Council, composed of an equal number of representatives from the three territories.

The Permanent Chairman of a Conference of Governors, and will be empowered to veto or initiate any legislative measure, subject to the submission of such measure to the Secretary of State.

The foregoing will be submitted to a joint Parliamentary Committee.

POSSIBLE SHOWERS.

To-day's weather report from the Royal Observatory states: Pressure is highest in the neighbourhood of the Bonins. A depression covers China. Forecast:—S. winds; moderate; fair to showery.

Rainfall. Rainfall to 10 a.m. to-day 0.09 inch. Rainfall since January 1, 30.65 inches against an average of 33.57 inches.

Temperature and Humidity. The temperature and humidity at certain specified centres this morning at 6 o'clock were:—

	Temp.	Humid.
Hong Kong	82	80
Macao	79	89
Pratas Island	78	93
Manila	76	91
Foochow	82	87
Amoy	78	92
Chefoo	89	91
Swatow	79	96
Shanghai	68	98

mittee which is to be established to recommend the necessary changes in the constitutions of the three territories.—Reuter.

History of the Territories.

[Kenya Colony and Protectorate were formerly known as the East Africa Protectorate. On April 1, 1905, this was transferred from the authority of the Foreign Office to that of the Colonial Office, and in November, 1906, the Protectorate was placed under the control of a Governor and Commander-in-Chief (except the Sultan of Zanzibar's dominions) was

BOXING.

Sharkey Wants to Fight Again.

AMERICA DISSATISFIED.

New York, Yesterday. Does Max Schmeling, the German heavyweight champion of the world, deserve to hold the championship?

This question is worrying pugilistic followers in America, many of whom are greatly dissatisfied with the referee's decision on June 11, which gave Schmeling the victory on a foul in the fourth round over the American, Jack Sharkey.

The Boxing Commission of America has now passed an official resolution by two votes to one recognising Schmeling as the World's Champion, but the Chairman of the Commission admitted that the public will probably refuse to recognise him as such until he has met and defeated a worthy challenger.

Sharkey's Offer.

In reply to the Commission's action, Sharkey now offers to sign up again and return immediately 12 1/2 per cent. of the receipts against Schmeling's 37 1/2 per cent. if he fouls the German.

Sharkey offers to pay the expenses of all the preliminaries, plus overhead charges, for the third fight. If he should be fouled, he declares that he will not accept the decision.—Reuter's American Service.

Story of the Fight.

A message of June 11 stated: Adopting the same tactics as he employed against Phil Scott, Sharkey struck Schmeling a palpably low left hook to the left groin in the fourth round of the 15-round contest, and was disqualified. Thus, for the first time in the history of boxing, a German became champion of the world.

Sharkey had piled up a comfortable lead in points, and was clearly boxing out his opponent, when the climax came. Schmeling slowly slid to the ground amidst cries of "four" from all sides of the ring. Confusion reigned while the officials conferred, but the announcer announced in loud tones the referee's decision. Sharkey was a fearful, forlorn and rejected figure, rubbing his face with his gloves. The German still suffering great pain, was assisted from the ring by his seconds.

of the "Colony of Kenya," thus becoming a Crown Colony. The territory has an area of 225,100 square miles, and a population of 2,736,517, including 12,529 Europeans. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief is Lieut. Col. Sir Edward W. M. Grigg, D.S.O. A stable rate of sterling exchange is maintained by the East African Currency Board.

Uganda. The territories now comprised under the Uganda Protectorate came under British influence in 1890, and a portion of them was for a time administered by the Imperial British East African Company. In 1894 a British Protectorate was declared over the kingdom of Uganda and some of the adjoining territories. The whole Protectorate is now under the direct administration of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir W. F. Gowers, K.C.M.G., but the native kings or chiefs, whose rights are in some cases regulated by treaties, are encouraged to conduct the government of their own subjects. The total population of Uganda is estimated at 1,836,946, of which only 1,762 are Europeans. The currency was originally based on the rupee, but now the shilling has been introduced and standardised.

Tanganyika. Tanganyika Territory (late German East Africa) was conquered in 1918, and was subsequently divided between the British and the Belgians. Under an Order in Council, dated July 22, 1920, the Territory is administered by a Governor (Sir D. C. Cameron, K.C.M.G.), who is assisted by an Executive Council, all of whose members are nominated. A Legislative Council was constituted in 1926, but a Native Affairs Department has also been established. The total area is about 373,500 square miles, and the population about 5,000,000, including 430 Europeans. The German rupee was current until the East African shilling was

INDIAN DOCTOR DUPED.

"ENGAGEMENT" TO A YOUNG GIRL.

EURASIAN'S BLACKMAIL.

How an Indian doctor, from Rangoon, was forced into an engagement with a young Chinese girl, shortly after his arrival in the Colony early this year, and how a Eurasian worked as the prime mover in the affair, was related in the Kowloon Magistracy this morning by Detective-Sergeant Fitches before Mr. Whyte-Smith.

Appearing on a remanded charge of fighting, Douglas Gifford was confronted with three new charges to-day, these concerning the demand from the doctor of \$180 with menaces and the conversion to his own use of a raincoat, watch, and chain.

With the Eurasian in the dock, were Chan Leung and Ho Yee (a married woman), both also charged with demanding money.

Detective-Sergeant Fitches intimated to the Magistrate that he wished to withdraw the charge of disorderly conduct as the other defendant (a teacher) was a witness for the prosecution.

His Worship granted the application.

Gifford, who spoke English, replied to all three charges with the words "Yes, sir," whilst the other two accused denied the offences.

A Good Comparison.

Detective-Sergeant Fitches said that the Indian doctor came from Rangoon early this year. He took up residence at 11, Wong Chuk Street, second floor. Shortly afterwards Gifford made his acquaintance, visited him on several occasions, and once found there a young girl and her aunt. The amah had brought this girl into the house, and told the doctor that she would be a good companion for him during his stay in the Colony. He agreed to become engaged, and the amah bought a ring for \$8. This was in accord with Chinese custom, and the girl visited the complainant only a few times. Gifford acted as interpreter. Later the doctor decided to give up the "engagement," but Gifford told him that he had to pay \$400 damages. The doctor agreed to pay \$200.

Gifford went with the girl to her home at Aplin Street, and paid over the \$200, out of which he received \$100 for his services. The aunt had since died.

"Breach of Promise."

Shortly afterwards second and third accused went to complainant's flat with another man, Gifford following later.

The man claimed to be the uncle of the girl, while the woman alleged that she was her elder sister. This was, of course, untrue. Gifford then told the doctor that he had to pay another \$200 for breach of promise. The latter agreed and it was decided that instalments of \$50 a month could be paid.

Gifford one day borrowed complainant's raincoat and the watch and chain. He promised to return them in 24 hours, but instead pawned them and kept the money. He adopted the same practice with another raincoat.

"A Terrible Thing."

The threat used was that Gifford told the complainant that if he did not pay up the \$200 Court proceedings would be taken against him. Complainant, not knowing Chinese customs, thought that he had done a terrible thing.

Nothing more was heard of the case after complainant had unsuccessfully taken out a warrant for the arrest of Gifford. On the night of June 17 Gifford was caught fighting with a teacher, from whom he had borrowed a pair of shoes, and whom he had struck when asked for their return.

Gifford was taken to the Police Station where he made a clean breast of the whole matter.

Conspiracy to Defraud.

After the doctor had given evidence, his Worship pointed out that conspiracy between the three accused had been proved.

Sergeant Fitches agreed that it was "conspiracy to defraud."

His Worship, in convicting, passed sentence of one year's hard labour on Gifford, while the other two accused were fined \$20 or one month's hard labour each.

"BOBBY" IN THE LEAD.

FAULTLESS GOLF AT HOVLAKE.

ROBSON'S CHALLENGE.

London, Yesterday. At Hovlake the number of players required for the second half of the championship to-morrow is at least 60, and all those being 60th pass on.

Archie Compton was an early starter, taking 73 in the first round and finishing the two rounds with a card of 147. He cut an iron shot out of bounds at the first where he had a 5. He also took 5 at the third. At the eleventh he pulled his tee-shot on to the seashore, and he was lucky to get a 4. He had a 2 at the thirteenth, and holed a pitch at the fourteenth after a bad drive. Boyer returned a 77, and his card for the two rounds was 150.

"Bobby" in Excelsis.

Later. Bobby Jones, playing faultless golf, retained the lead in to-day's play. He turned in a round of 72 to bring his aggregate for the first 36 holes up to 132. Horton Smith had a 73, to make his aggregate 145. Henry Cotton dropped back, as he was unable to keep out of the rough. He had a five at the fifth, sixth, and eighth, going out in 41. He returned a score of 79, which made his total 149.

Macdonald Smith went out in 40. He had a six at the fourth, and at the short seventh had a four. He recovered when coming in, his card being 77. His total is 147.

Jim Barnes was driving badly, particularly on the incoming half. This prejudiced his chances. He turned in 77, aggregate 147. Other scores were: Lister Hartley, 78, Reginald Whitcombe, 72, W. Sutton, 76, George Duncan, 76, Leo Diegel, 73, Cyril Tooley, 71 (which was the best round of the day), and Rex Hartley, 84. The aggregates so far are as follows:—

Bobby Jones	70.72 = 142.
Fred Robson	71.72 = 143.
Horton Smith	72.73 = 145.
Macdonald Smith	70.77 = 147.
A. Compton	74.73 = 147.
Leo Diegel	74.73 = 147.
Don Moe	74.73 = 147.
— Rodgers	74.73 = 147.
Jim Barnes	71.77 = 148.
Henry Cotton	70.79 = 149.
Chas. Whitcombe	74.75 = 149.
P. Alliss	75.74 = 149.
— Bayer	73.77 = 150.
Reg. Whitcombe	78.72 = 150.
Abe Whitechell	75.78 = 153.
W. Sutton	78.76 = 154.
Cyril Tooley	84.71 = 155.
Lister Hartley	79.78 = 157.
G. von Elm	81.79 = 160.
Geo. Duncan	85.76 = 161.
Rex Hartley	79.84 = 163.
Major Hezlet	79.86 = 165.

Britain's Hope?

Bobby Jones had a five at the first hole and a six at the long third, where he pulled his shot into a clump of rushes. Thereafter he was dead true, with an occasional "birdie." He did not exceed par figures at any hole, and was uproariously cheered on gaining the leadership.

Fred Robson stiffened the weakening British challenge with a superlative round. He was two under fours at the 18th, and only needed two fours to tie with Jones. He was short with his approach at the 17th, however, where he had a five, and he also missed a putt by two inches at the 18th, which would have given him a three.

The outstanding failures so far are Von Elm, 160, Major Hezlet, 165, and George Duncan, 161.—Reuter.

PETROL TAX.

The first reading of a Bill to provide for the taxing of light hydro-carbon oils was passed by the Legislative Council yesterday. The Hon. Attorney-General proposed and the Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded.

In introducing the Bill, the Attorney-General said that the objects and reasons attached to the Bill were published in yesterday's newspapers, and in view of the "liveness" of the hour, it was not necessary for him to say more than that the object of the Bill was to impose a tax on light

hydro-carbon oils, and that the tax was to be levied on the quantity of oil consumed, and not on the value of the oil.

The Bill provides that the tax shall be levied on the quantity of oil consumed, and not on the value of the oil.

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would result in the payment of salaries which are too high hav-

ing regard to the nature of the work done and to the increased cost of living in recent years but rather on the effect which it is alleged will be produced on busi-

The other main argument against the scheme is that the Colony cannot afford it, or any

the present time. Now, Sir, if the scheme is a fair one, and the Government believes it to be fair, it could only be said that the Colony could not afford it if the Colony was already highly taxed to meet its necessary services. Granted that the scheme is fair, the payment of these salaries becomes a debt of honour which the Colony is bound to meet unless in so doing it should place a crushing burden on the taxpayers. But, Sir, what are the facts? It cannot be denied that the Colony is lightly taxed. The incidence of taxation is admittedly very difficult to calculate, but calculate how they

will I rely my Hon. friends to prove that Hong Kong is heavily taxed at the present time.

Hong Kong pays yearly about \$7.1 a head, Australia pays £12. 19s. 9d., Canada £6 19s. 4d. and the United Kingdom £15 2s. 8d. If you take direct and indirect taxation together and take Hong Kong's population at only 800,000 Hong Kong pays yearly \$20.7 a head. If you take total Revenue, which includes excise duty, taxes

Sales, Widows and Orphans' Pension contributions and all other items, many of which are not derived from taxation at all, the proportionate revenue per head works out as follows:—

Strata Settlements SS.\$63, the Federated Malay States SS.\$72 and Ceylon Rs.31.5. I firmly believe, Sir, that Hong Kong is one of the most lightly taxed civilised countries in the world, and if it expects an efficient modern Government it should be prepared to pay for it.

Can We Afford.

Now, Sir, if my view of Hong Kong Taxation is correct my unofficial friends are stopped from saying that the Colony cannot afford to meet the bill for the Salaries scheme for there is a large reserve of taxable material at present untouched. The Government is satisfied that the Colony can well afford to meet the

additional cost of the scheme, even though it should involve some slight additional taxation.

that the Colony cannot afford the scheme at the present time. Nothing would have pleased me better, Sir, than to introduce the scheme when the Colony was in the full flow of prosperity, when trade was booming and when everyone was happy. Admittedly times are difficult and it has yet to be seen whether, as one school of local thought has predicted, the fall of the dollar will bring renewed prosperity to the Colony.

For the moment the fall of the dollar has brought hardship to many individuals who see their sterling costs going up and the value of their dollar savings dwindling. But if the scheme was necessary when the dollar was at 2/- and the currency crisis had not developed it is no less necessary now, for on the present

system of exchange for sterling salaries some officers are receiving less than the actual dollar equivalent of their sterling salaries, while dollar-salaried officers, whose basic salaries were regarded as too low by the Commission with the dollar at 2/- are now feeling the pinch.

ever with the dollar at between 1/8d and 1/4d. Even if the whole salary scheme were not accepted by this Council, some steps would be necessary to relieve the

situation, and I notice on the
(Continued on Page 3.)

Sunday.

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RATES MODERATE.**GOVERNMENT NOTICES**

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS
of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1930, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land at Bute Street, Mong Kok Taul, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

No. of Sale.	Boundary Measurements.	Containing in Acres.	Containing in Square Feet.	Approximate Area.
1.	Lot 1, Bute Street, Mong Kok Taul, in the Colony of Hong Kong.	1.00	10,000	1.00

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS
of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1930, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land at Tung Choi Street, Mong Kok Taul, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

No. of Sale.	Boundary Measurements.	Containing in Acres.	Containing in Square Feet.	Approximate Area.
1.	Lot 1, Tung Choi Street, Mong Kok Taul, in the Colony of Hong Kong.	1.00	10,000	1.00

COMPANY MEETINGS

THE HONG KONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SUNDAY, 22nd June, to TUESDAY, 24th June, 1930, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 18th June, 1930.

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON WEDNESDAY, June 25, 1930, commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 4, Lochiel Terrace, Cameron Road, Kowloon.

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On View from Tuesday, June 24, 1930, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Terms Cash on Delivery.
LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, June 19, 1930.

MORE TAXATION.

(Continued from Page 2.)

Agenda paper a motion by my Hon. friend, Dr. Kotewall who is evidently prepared to offer a compromise with a view to reducing the cost to the Colony. But, Sir, Dr. Kotewall's scheme is in the opinion of the Government fair neither to the sterling-salaried nor to the dollar-salaried officers.

Dollar Equivalent.
The former it leaves in the position I have described above of receiving less than the dollar equivalent of their salaries; to the latter it offers only half of what the Commissioners thought they deserved as long ago as last August. Now, Sir, the Government has a high opinion of the value of its subordinate staff and it is not prepared to deny to them at the time when their needs are greatest one half of the increase to which the Commissioners considered them to be entitled last year.

But, Sir, the Government is not unmindful of the cost of the whole scheme and of the new factors introduced by the drop in the dollar, and it has after mature consideration come to the conclusion that it can reduce the cost of the scheme without undue hardship to the service by eliminating for the present the two charges referred to in my motion, viz., the High Cost of Living allowance of 15 per cent, and 7½ per cent for Sterling salaried officers and the rent allowance for dollar salaried officers of less than 10 years' service. As regards the former the salaries scheme took as its basis for calculation a dollar at 2/- and in order to give an officer roughly the same salary in dollars as he was then receiving, it increased his substantive salary by 15 per cent, and added a discretionary High Cost of Living Allowance of not more than 15 per cent for married or 7½ per cent for unmarried officers. It appears to the Government that as the cost of living in Hong Kong rises proportionately more slowly than the dollar drops there comes a point at which the High Cost of Living allowance may scarcely be justified and the actual dollar equivalent of the sterling salary becomes a reasonable emolument without the addition of any High Cost of Living allowance. But this cannot be regarded as a permanent situation. The Commissioners realised that with an unstable exchange there must be a variable factor in the system adopted for the conversion of sterling salaries into dollars and while fixing new substantive salaries it left a variable factor in the High Cost of Living allowance. The point at which this allowance should again become payable, and the sliding scale which ought to be adopted when it does become payable, are matters which the Government is leaving for further consideration. Suffice it to say that for the present the Government is satisfied that it need not be paid and the resultant saving to the exchequer is estimated at \$865,800. The allowance will not be introduced without further reference to this Council.

What it Will Cost.

At the same time the Government is prepared to ask for some sacrifice from the dollar-salaried officers. Hitherto dollar-salaried officers of less than ten years' service have not been entitled to rent allowance. The Commissioners recommended the grant of this concession regardless of length of service. The Government considers that the old rule might for the present remain unchanged without undue hardship and the saving obtained by this modification of the scheme is estimated at \$248,281. The Government is satisfied that with these modifications the scheme is not an undue burden on the Colony even under present conditions, and sees no justification for a further postponement of the scheme.

I come now, Sir, to the cost of the scheme, and this of course varies with the rate of the dollar. On the advice of my Hon. friend the Colonial Treasurer we have taken 1/6d as the average rate for the year 1930 and we can only hope that we shall not be proved over-optimistic. No-one can guarantee the future course of the dollar and even since our calculations were made the dollar has dropped still further. Should it remain below 1/6d there will necessarily be an increase in the cost of the scheme as calculated in dollars but the increase will be fully justified. Taking an average rate of 1/6d over the whole year and taking the scheme as modified by the two alterations already referred to and by the recommendations embodied in Sir Cecil Clementi's despatch of January 22, 1930, and its enclosure, the additional cost over and above the amount voted in the estimates for 1930 is estimated after careful revision of the details as \$1,688,917.

The additional cost of the full scheme with the dollar at 1/6d is estimated at \$2,542,993. Deducting from this the sums of \$688,900 and \$248,000 referred to above we arrive at the net increase of \$1,606,093. This amount includes the cost of

\$377,400 which is the estimated cost of continuing the exchange compensation scheme down to 1/6d. It will be remembered that in voting this sum the Finance Committee stipulated that the increased compensation should not be paid beyond June 30 without further reference to the Committee and it may therefore be held to have voted only \$188,700. It has been thought better to include the sum already voted in the total vote for the new scheme but Hon. Members will of course understand that there will be a saving on the double vote of the amount already voted for the increased exchange compensation allowance.

How to Get the Money.

To meet this additional recurrent charge and to meet the increased cost of sterling commitments owing to the drop of the dollar the Government considers it necessary to increase the revenue of the Colony. The financial position is very fully set out in Sir Cecil Clementi's despatch published in Sessional Paper No. 3 of 1930 and I need not detain this Council by repeating the details which can be more conveniently studied in the Sessional Paper. The Government has given much earnest consideration to the sources from which this additional revenue should be obtained and has taken due notice of the reception accorded to the proposals set out in Sir Cecil Clementi's despatch. I am authorised to say that it has been decided to leave in abeyance the proposal to raise the Assessment Tax though I must warn Hon. Members that it may still be necessary to impose some increase later on in order to balance the Budget for 1931 unless the Retrenchment Committee, which my Hon. friend, Mr. Owen Hughes will ask for later in the day and which the Government will readily grant, is able to effect such reforms that further taxation can be avoided. The Government as Hon. Members are already aware has increased the tax on tobacco and hopes to derive therefrom \$700,000 in a full year and \$300,000 during the rest of 1930. The postal rates, at present far below those current elsewhere will be raised from July 1 whereby the Government hopes to obtain \$100,000 during 1930 and \$228,000 in a full year.

The first reading of an Ordinance to introduce a Petrol Tax will be taken this afternoon from which the Government hopes to derive a net revenue of \$275,000 in a full year and \$116,000 during the rest of 1930. An Ordinance to introduce an Amusement Tax will be brought forward later in the year from which the Government hopes to derive \$300,000 per annum. These taxes should in a full year produce \$1,500,000 from which Military contribution of 20 per cent, or \$300,000 falls to be deducted leaving a net additional revenue of \$1,200,000. Admittedly this increase of revenue will not be fully available to meet additional expenditure for the current year but our revenue has been coming in well during the first half of the year and we are already more than \$750,000 above our estimates for the proportionate period. Expenditure is being carefully watched and if all goes well we may yet find ourselves able to keep within our revenue—and should this prove impossible we are in a strong position as regards our liquid reserves and should be able without difficulty to meet any anticipated deficit on the year's working.

Assessment Rates.
It is however important that in a normal year recurrent expenditure should be met from recurrent revenue, and it is for this reason that I have ventured to sound a note of warning as to the possible necessity for raising further revenue by means of the Assessment Rates next year.

I regret, Sir, that my remarks should have been extended to this inordinate length, but the subject is one of vital importance to the good government of this Colony and one which has aroused great public interest. This must be my excuse for delaying the Council so long.

I now move:
"That this Council approves the recommendation of the Salaries Commission published in Sessional Paper No. 7 of 1929 as modified by the Governor's Despatch No. 87 of January 22, 1930, and approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in his telegram of March 25, 1930, published in Sessional Paper No. 8 of 1930, and further modified by the exclusion of the High Cost of Living allowance referred to in paragraph 12 of the Commissioners' report and the rent allowance for dollar salaried officers of less than ten years' service referred to in paragraph 190 of the report which allowances shall not be provided without further specific sanction of this Council, and accordingly resolved that a sum of \$1,628,917 be charged upon the Revenue and other funds of the Colony in addition to the sum already provided in the Estimates for 1930 for the

purpose of carrying into effect as from January 1, 1930, the recommendations so modified." and I trust that Hon. Members will feel that the motion is one to which they can give their support. The Government will regard it as a matter of sincere regret should it not receive the unanimous support of the Council in what it regards as an essential act of justice to its employees.

FURTHER INQUIRY URGED.

In opposing the motion, the Hon. Mr. J. Owen Hughes said:—Being the senior European Unofficial Member present to-day, it falls to me to present to Your Excellency and this Council the considered views of ourselves, and also of the members of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, and large employers of labour in this Colony, on the Salaries Commission Report.

Will you kindly allow me, Sir, first of all to refer to a letter sent to the Hon. Colonial Secretary by the Hon. Mr. Shenton on May 14 expressing the unanimous request of Unofficial Members that, he should propose two motions in connection with the question now before us. Mr. Shenton wrote again on the 2nd of this month to ask Your Excellency to accept that letter as a formal notice of motion, and that Unofficial Members desired that they be treated as substantive motions, at the same time, informing Government that owing to his impending departure for home these motions would be proposed by me.

As however the Government have exercised its prerogative and have adopted the present course of action, it necessitates the first of the two motions referred to being put as an amendment, and I trust Your Excellency will accept it in this form. The amendment therefore is:—

"That in view of the far reaching effect of the Commissioners' Report on employment generally, and the community as a whole, and the large expenditure of money involved, His Excellency the President of this Council be invited to appoint a Committee consisting of Government Nominees, Representatives of employers and employees and others having a broad knowledge of the conditions of employment in the Colony, to investigate the Report of the Commissioners and make a report thereon for further consideration."

Not Consulted.
As Your Excellency is doubtless aware, the Committee of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, very shortly after the Report of the Salaries Commission was received, appointed a special Sub-committee under the Chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Shenton to consider the Report and obtain the views of the principal employers of this Colony, the others forming this Sub-committee, being Mr. M. T. Johnson, then in charge of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., and Mr. A. Ritchie of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, with Mr. M. F. Key as Secretary.

It was realised that it would be quite impossible to merely put the Report as it stood before the employers so they, as far as they were able to, took the Report to pieces, and recast it into schedules, showing in separate columns the present position, the recommendations of the Commissioners and the percentages of increase. The Report, the schedules in question and a covering letter were then placed before the following concerns, for the purpose of obtaining their views:—Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.; The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.; The Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.; The Hong Kong Tramway Co., Ltd.; The Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd.; The Hong Kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.; Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Ltd.; The P. & O. Steamship Co., Ltd.; The E. & A. Lines; The Hong Kong Electric Co., Ltd.; Messrs. Butterfield & Swire; The Taikeo Dockyard, and The Taikeo Sugar Refinery Co., Ltd.

It might here be stated that the Sub-committee were considerably surprised to find that none of the executives of the above concerns had been consulted by the Commissioners.

Report Quoted.
I quote the Report now:—"I have before me a difficult and arduous task—one which I think no one will approach without a feeling of diffidence having regard to the magnitude of the subject, and the interests involved. One has only to scan the pages of the Salaries Report to realise that it covers almost every class of employment in the Colony. To be able to express an authoritative opinion on the emoluments, which should be received by every form of service in Hong Kong, is a knowledge which I personally do not possess, and I very much doubt whether there is any one man qualified. Nevertheless I think it is possible to get a 'body of men' together consisting of Government representatives, employers, and employees, who could at least do justice to those whose salaries are under consideration, and at the same time effectually guard the interests and considerations which require protection."

I have no hesitation in saying that to arrive at an equitable and fair decision, not only must the views of the Government service

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Unanimous Rejection.

Written statements were received from all, and were found to be unanimous in rejecting the Commissioners' Report, the general consensus of opinion being that the present terms of Government employment are more advantageous than similar employment outside. It must not be assumed by this general statement that there are not considered to be cases where revision is necessary—there are, and probably many, but they must be dealt with as individual cases.

The views expressed were collated in a Report which was passed to the Committee of the Chamber, who after consideration adopted it as the considered view of the Chamber, and the same was in January last sent to the Government.

It should also be stated that the Commission's Report had previously been submitted to a Board appointed to consider labour conditions, who by a majority arrived at the same conclusion as the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce.

That, Sir, is a brief history of the progress of the Commissioners' Report, through the hands of the sub-committee, the large employers of labour and members of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce.

Working Behind The Scene.

Second only to the labour undertaken by members of the Salaries Commission themselves, in the taking of evidence, in the consideration, and the final presentation of the Report itself, is the vast amount of work undertaken by Mr. Shenton and those associated with him in preparing and presenting the Report, with the various schedules I have referred to, before the Committee of the Chamber and employers, but it has earned for them the gratitude of all, and especially of those who will be adversely affected should the recommendations of the Commission be adopted. Many meetings have been held by Unofficial Members, including one meeting with representatives of the Government, members of the Salaries Commission, and with the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, culminating in a speech by the Hon. Mr. Shenton which, but for his departure on a well-earned holiday, would be delivered by him to Your Excellency and this Council to-day.

With the knowledge and consent of all the Unofficial Members, a copy of the speech and schedules was sent to the Hon. Colonial Secretary and being thus submitted, it would in my opinion be unfair that such an important document, the result of many weeks labour and careful thought, should be left unrecorded. I therefore crave Your Excellency's permission and the indulgence of Hon. Members to quote freely from that speech, particularly as I am in full agreement with it. I will afterwards submit my own views leaving the second of this amendment the Hon. Mr. Mackie, and other Unofficial colleagues to make their own observations in support.

Report Quoted.

I quote the Report now:—"I have before me a difficult and arduous task—one which I think no one will approach without a feeling of diffidence having regard to the magnitude of the subject, and the interests involved. One has only to scan the pages of the Salaries Report to realise that it covers almost every class of employment in the Colony. To be able to express an authoritative opinion on the emoluments, which should be received by every form of service in Hong Kong, is a knowledge which I personally do not possess, and I very much doubt whether there is any one man qualified. Nevertheless I think it is possible to get a 'body of men' together consisting of Government representatives, employers, and employees, who could at least do justice to those whose salaries are under consideration, and at the same time effectually guard the interests and considerations which require protection."

I have no hesitation in saying that to arrive at an equitable and fair decision, not only must the views of the Government service

be heard, but the representations of any other interests in the Colony, likely to be affected, and as regards pensions, the general conditions existing, and likely to exist, in those countries where the recipient concerned is likely to retire to.

Duty To The Colony.
One must not be blind to the fact that any increase has to be paid for, that any advantages given must reflect on outside employment, and that the general conditions of trade, past, present and future, call for the most careful investigation.

Before proceeding further, I should like to pay a tribute to the great work of the Commissioners—who have given so much of their time to the study of this difficult matter—they have devoted many weeks to this important subject. The public as a whole, and the Government in particular, must be (and without doubt are) deeply indebted to the members of the Commission for their great service, and for the range of their deliberations, which has given us a comprehensive frame upon which to work, and will assist us very materially in understanding the important problems we are called upon to solve.

In reviewing this matter, we owe a duty to the Colony as a whole, and we should be failing in that duty if we attempted to represent any individual interest, or in any way allowed one section of the community to influence us more than another. Whilst we wish to do justice to the Government service, we must be careful that our recommendations do not cause undue injury to the public, or cast too great a strain on the revenues of this Colony.

The Commissioners were appointed on October 19, 1928, and the report in question was delivered some time in the autumn of last year, I cannot give the exact date as the report is not dated.

The terms of reference were four only.

- (1) The adequacy of the present Government Salary Scales.
- (2) The method of conversion of such salaries, when in the Colony, and on leave.
- (3) The principles of acting pay, charge allowances, and overtime.
- (4) Housing, and rent allowances.

Leave Pay And Pensions.
I want you to note here, that although the terms of reference specifically refer to leave pay, no mention is made of pensions, and I venture to suggest that pensions are a matter which require separate consideration, and are not necessarily bound up with the amount of salary granted when on active service, but are more concerned with the general circumstances.

(Continued on Page 4.)

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LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
ALTAI MARU Saturday, 12th July.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban & Cape Town.
MONTEVIDEO MARU Friday, 18th July.

BOMBAY—Via Singapore & Colombo.
DURBAN, LOURENÇO MARQUES, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR & NOMBASA—Via Singapore & Colombo.
PANAMA MARU Monday, 7th July.

CALCUTTA—Via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
MADRAS MARU Wednesday, 2nd July.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—Via Japan Ports from Shanghai.
AFRICA MARU Friday, 1st July.

MELBOURNE—Via Manila, Brisbane & Sydney.
BRISBANE MARU Sunday, 6th July.

HAIPHONG—Via Hoihow & Pakhoi.
NEW YORK—Via Japan ports & Panama.
KINAI MARU Sunday, 29th June.

JAPAN PORTS.
KEELUNG—Via Swatow & Amoy.
TAKAO—Via Swatow & Amoy.
FAKAO & KEELUNG.

SOURABAYA MARU Friday, 11th July.

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MORE TAXATION.

(Continued from Page 5.)

stances and conditions in the country to which the recipient is likely ultimately to retire.

The question of pensions was not in fact referred to the Commission, although the effect of the report broadly speaking is, that if exchange is in the neighbourhood of 2/-, to confer benefits on sterling employees, in respect of pensions and leave pay only.

I am not suggesting that the present adequacy of pensions is not ripe for enquiry, but that they were, according to my reading, not within the terms of reference, or if they were, that the field covered by the Commissioners was not sufficiently wide.

In considering the Report, there are four broad principles, we should not lose sight of, and which the Commissioners appear to have kept in mind when arriving at the decisions they did.

(1) That exchange was likely to remain in the neighbourhood of 2/-, because in paragraph 7 of the Report, they say, "the dollar is now a little under 2/- and there is some probability that it will remain in the region of 2/-."

(2) The recommendation of the second 15 per cent. for married officers and 7½ per cent. for unmarried officers, being a High Cost of Living allowance, was to be payable either wholly, partly, or not at all, at the discretion of the Government, see paragraph 12 of the Report.

(3) In fixing sterling salaries they did not intend to give to an officer "more dollars than he was then getting, because in paragraph 13 of the Report they say, "we have endeavoured to retain to an officer the number of dollars "he is at present drawing."

(4) That as regards dollar salaries officers, they intended to give them an all round increase of 20 per cent. and this is so stated in paragraph 14 of the Report.

A Comparison.

Before dealing with the recommendations of the Commissioners, we should consider the position of Government Salaries at the present time.

(1) Sterling officers are paid on the basis, authorised after the 1919 Salaries Commission had delivered its Report, converted at \$12 to the £, plus an allowance of 2 per cent. per penny as the Sterling Exchange drops from 2/6 down to 1/9 in respect of married officers, and 1 per cent. for unmarried officers, that is to say, with a maximum of 18 per cent. and 9 per cent. respectively, which means an increase over the nominal salaries of 34.4 per cent. on conversion in respect of married officers, and 27.2 per cent. for unmarried officers, on a 2/- basis.

It should here be noted that since the Commission delivered its report, the Finance Committee were approached by the Government, and asked to extend the exchange compensation scale down to 1/6, so as to assist them over a period of uncertainty, to which the Finance Committee agreed, but as a temporary measure only, and subject to any decision that might be come to, in reference to the Report. It was not the intention of the Finance Committee to make this permanent, and they were not prepared to treat it even as a High Cost of Living Allowance. They had not then considered the Report, and this decision was a temporary one only, and was not intended to bind them permanently in any way, but merely to assist the Government out of a temporary difficult situation, that had then arisen.

(2) Dollar officers, are paid on the basis authorised after the 1919 Salaries Commission had delivered its Report, and were settled from time to time during the years 1920 and 1921. It is not possible to give any satisfactory idea of what the increases either sterling or dollar, amounted to, as the information has never been in my hands.

Generous Scale. It is, I think, fair to assume they were on a generous scale. The years 1919, 1920 and 1921, were halcyon years—I think without doubt the most prosperous period in the Colony's history—many of us will remember those days of prosperity, the fat balance sheets, and the overflowing banking accounts. The average rate of exchange for the year 1919 was 3/9.7/16, for 1920 4/3.11/16, and for 1921 2/7.7/16. It was a period when generosity was the order of the day, and it was not until 1923 that this artificial situation subsided, rather more quickly than was pleasant, to be followed by the debacle of 1925.

It is a fair argument I think, that the high rates of exchange which we have enjoyed in past years, have created an unduly and unwarranted high standard of living, and must now be reduced. We must cut our coat according to our cloth.

In 1925 certain rent allowances were granted after 10 years' service. Let us now consider broadly, what the Commissions have recommended.

(1) To sterling officers, the nominal salaries fixed after the 1919 Commission, plus 15 per cent., plus a further 15 per cent. as a High Cost of Living Allowance in respect of married officers and 7½ per cent. for unmarried officers, convertible at the rate of the day, which if granted in toto would mean an increase over the nominal salaries of 32½ per cent., in respect of married officers and say 16 per cent. for unmarried officers and 2/- basis.

It should here be noted, that the second 15 per cent. and 7½ per cent. i.e., the High Cost of Living Allowance is discretionary in the Government—that is to say it can be given in toto, in part; or not at all, if the Government so desires. The Commission recommended that, the first 15 per cent. should be taken into account for leave, and pensions, whereas at the present time leave and pensions are calculated on the nominal salary only.

(2) To dollar officers, a 20 per cent. all round increase, on the basis authorised after the 1919 Salaries Commission had delivered its Report.

(3) The housing provision or rent allowances as at present existing are generally approved, there are, however, certain recommendations in respect of the dollar officers who have not had 10 years' service; and are referred to in paragraph 180 of the Report.

Housing Accommodations. Generally, an officer gets housing accommodation, on the basis of 6 per cent. of his salary and 1 per cent. for furniture, or an allowance, which in the case of sterling officers works out from \$100 to \$200 per month. The Report of the Commissioners must now be viewed from two aspects.

(1) The recommendations in respect of the sterling officers, and

(2) The recommendations in respect of the dollar officers. As regards (1) the sterling officers: The exchange has not remained at 2/-, but something which was not foreseen by any one has happened—exchange has dropped to the neighbourhood of 1/6, a fall of no less than 25 per cent.—the Commission visualised an exchange of about 2/-, and did not intend to give to an officer more dollars than he is already drawing, but on the basis of conversion recommended, he gets the full benefit of the drop, which was not contemplated.

A Concrete Case. Now I do not think anyone will argue that cost of living has risen to anything like the extent the dollar has fallen; in other words, an officer will receive under the Re-

port, dollars, substantially in excess of any rise in the cost of living, so that the officer will benefit to an extent the Commission did not intend.

Let us now take a concrete case of an officer, who is entitled to a salary of \$1,000 per annum.

At the present time on the basis of a 2/- dollar, he will receive \$1,120 per month—and with his maximum exchange compensation in \$1,180 per month—his exchange compensation is worth \$60 per month to him. Under the Report, on the basis of 2/-, he will get \$1,102 per month—in fact he loses \$18 per month, whilst if exchange is 1/6 he will get \$1,469 per month, or an increase of \$289 per month.

It might be fairly argued, that the Commissioners intended to give him \$18 per month less than he is at present drawing, but the drop in exchange will give him a rise of \$289 per month.

If the Report is adopted, less the second 15 per cent., he would get \$1,277 per month, or an increase of \$175 per month.

If I am correct in my submission, that the question of pensions was not within the terms of reference, and should be dealt with in a different manner, then I arrive at the conclusion that for practical purposes, the basis of the Report, as regards sterling officers, has gone, and some very substantially amended formula ought to be adopted.

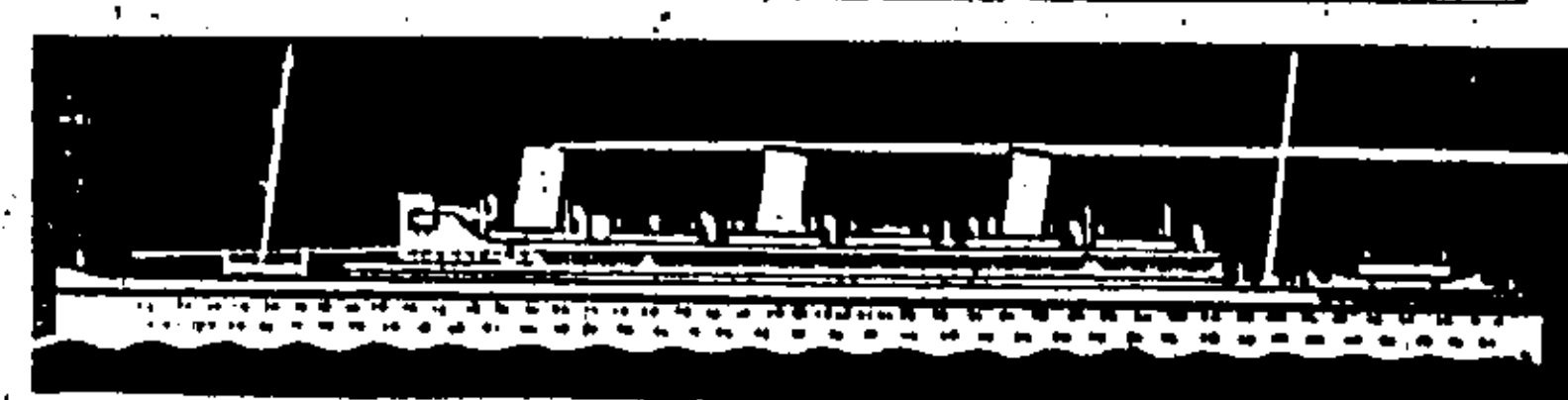
As regards (2) the dollar officers: In the first place we do not know what was the actual result of the 1919 Commission, but we are inclined to think it was possibly generous.

Comparative Salaries. On the face of the Report under review, the Commissioners recommend an all round increase of 20 per cent. on the results of the 1919 Salaries Commission.

The dollar officers cover a great range of employment, and it is in these classes that the main repercussion will most probably be felt on outside employment. It is difficult for me to speak, with any degree of knowledge, as to what is, under all the circumstances, fair and equitable pay for these various classes of employment.

When considering Government salaries, one must bear in mind certain advantages they receive such as pensions, passages for themselves and family, housing or rent allowance, preferential rates for medical service, continuity of employment, safety of employment and protection against arbitrary dismissal.

I will now give some comparisons between the Commissioners' recommendations, present Government salaries, and outside employment.



ACROSS CANADA TO EUROPE

A great White Empress takes you to Victoria and Vancouver . . . and you can cross Canada leisurely and luxuriously . . . Banff, Lake Louise, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Montreal, Quebec . . . then sail down the St. Lawrence to Europe . . . boats, trains, hotels . . . all Canadian Pacific!

Next Sailings To Pacific Coast

EMPRESS OF ASIA JUNE 25th.
EMPRESS OF CANADA JULY 10th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

BRITISH WUCHOW LINE

JUNE SAILINGS.

DEPARTURE HOURS:

Hong Kong 5.30 p.m. Wuchow 1.30 p.m.

S.S. "TAI HING"

[1,068 tons—Capt. Trott.]

JUNE.

MON. 23rd SAT. 28th

S.S. "TAI MING"

[649 tons—Capt. G. J. Spink.]

JUNE.

FRI. 20th MON. 30th

WED. 25th

For information apply to:

KWONG WING Co., Ltd.
87, Connaught Road West,
Phone 26893.

SCHEDULE Comparative Salaries & Wages.

(Approximate Dollars drawn per month excluding House, etc., allowances)

GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

	As Recommended by Salaries Report in toto, on basis of 1/6 exchange.	As at Present Paid, on basis of 1/6 exchange.	Outside Employment type of post.
Medical Officers	894.00 to 1,507.00	708.00 to 1,204.00	Dollars per month. 500.00 to 800.00
Public Works Engineers	703.00 " 1,469.00	543.00 " 1,180.00	" 389.00 to 875.00
Education Masters (European)	639.00 " 1,214.00	501.00 " 944.00	" 400.00 to 800.00
Clerks Senior Classes	767.00 " 894.00	590.00 " 708.00	" 400.00 to 600.00
Clerks Middle Classes	225.00 " 467.00	183.00 " 400.00	" 125.00 to 300.00
Clerks Junior Classes	40.00 " 150.00	37.00 " 125.00	" 25.00 to 100.00
Stenographers	447.00 " 608.00	354.00 " 472.00	" 150.00 to 300.00
Works Foremen (Chinese)	112.00 " 171.00	100.00 " 150.00	" 125.00 to 200.00
Draughtsmen Senior Classes (Chinese)	263.00 " 375.00	183.00 " 233.00	" 100.00 to 200.00
Draughtsmen Junior Classes (Chinese)	50.00 " 87.00	37.00 " 71.00	" 40.00 to 80.00
Wireless Operators (Chinese)	125.00 " 150.00	100.00 " 125.00	" 60.00 to 125.00
Storekeepers and Timekeepers	42.00 " 80.00	37.00 " 71.00	" 35.00 to 50.00
Office Attendants	16.00 " 25.00	12.00 " 16.00	" 15.00 to 20.00
Messengers	13.00 " 17.00	11.00 " 15.00	" 11.00 to 15.00
Coolies—Labouring Classes	14.00 " 18.00	13.00 to 17.00	" 15.00 to 20.00
Watchmen	21.00 " 25.00	20.00 " 24.00	" 20.00 to 25.00
Launch Coxswains (Majority of Employees)	27.00 " 37.00	25.00 " 35.00	" 25.00 to 35.00
Launch Engineers (Majority of Employees)	27.00 " 37.00	25.00 " 35.00	" 25.00 to 35.00
Motor Drivers	48.00 " 54.00	45.00 " 50.00	" 45.00 to 50.00

(Continued on Page 9.)

BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT ELLERMAN LINE

S.S. "CITY OF CORINTH" London, Rotterdam & Hamburg 9th July.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, & BALTIMORE ... AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

S.S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" 10th July.

ALSO AGENTS FOR

ANDREW WEIR & CO.

SERVICES TO

BOSTON, NEW YORK, & BALTIMORE AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

M.V. "OAKBANK" 8th July.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE

S.S. "TINHOW" 4th August.

Loading for Mauritius, Reunion, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay (Port Elizabeth), Mossel Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, The Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz, Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

For freight or passage on any of the above lines apply to—

Telephone 27701.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

SHIPBUILDERS,
SHIP REPAIRERS,
BOILER MAKERS,
FORGE MASTERS,
OXY-ACETYLENE, AND
ELECTRIC WELDERS,
MECHANICAL, AND
ELECTRICAL
ENGINEERS.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
OF HONG KONG, LIMITED.

Length 787 Feet.
Length on Blocks 750 Feet.
Depth on Centre of SHIP (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 ft. 6 ins.

—THREE SLIPWAYS—
Capable of Handling Ships Up to 4,000 Tons Displacement.
Electric Crane at Sea Wall, Capable of Lifting 100 Tons at 70 Feet Radius.

SALVAGE TUG "TAIKOO"
Wireless Call
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Tel. Address: "TAIKOODOCK" HONG KONG.
Telephone No. 30211.
Call Flag: "C" over "ANS. PENNANT."

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.
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P. & O.-British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.

TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND, AND
QUEENSLAND PORTS, AND RED SEA, EGYPT,
CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE
PORTS, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S. S.	Tons	From Hong Kong About	Destination
RANPURA	16,601	21st June Noon	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*LAHORE	5,304	28th June	Marseilles, London, Hull, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
KARMALA	9,128	5th July	Marseilles, London, Hull, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
MOREA	10,954	19th July	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*JEYPORE	5,318	26th July	Marseilles, London, Hull, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
KALYAN	9,144	2nd Aug.	Marseilles, London, Hull, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
RAJPUTANA	16,568	16th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to
Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the
Khedival Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

TAKADA	6,949	21st June 4 p.m.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TALMA	10,000	28th June	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
SHIRALA	7,841	3rd July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TAKLIWA	7,936	10th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

B.I. Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st
and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and
carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South).

ST ALBANS	4,500	4th July	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island,
NELLORE	6,853	11th July	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney &
TANDA	6,956	18th July	Melbourne.

Regular monthly sailings from Hong Kong to Japan and Hong Kong
to Australia.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hlobo,
Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawoe, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as in-
dicated on the schedule.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New
Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and
London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

TAKLIWA	7,936	25th June	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
KALYAN	9,144	4th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
NELLORE	6,853	8th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
RAJPUTANA	16,568	18th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
TILAWA	10,000	19th July	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
TALMA	8,018	26th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KISEMUR	8,985	1st Aug.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
TALMA	10,000	10th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
MANUVA	10,946	15th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KASHUAR	9,005	22nd Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
MALWA	10,980	12th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KHYBER	9,114	20th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
MOREA	10,954	10th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
MACEDONIA	11,120	24th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
RAWALPINDI	16,519	7th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KALYAN	9,144	22nd Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
RANCHI	16,650	6th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

* Cargo only. † Calls at Tsingtau & Wei-hai-wei.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at
Stingay while awaiting the on-carrying steamer.

All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received
at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further information, Passage, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to:—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

P. & O. Building, Cornmarket Rd. C. Hong Kong. Agents.

KINAI MARU. New Motor Ship Due in Hong Kong.

O.S.K. ENTERPRISE.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha al-
ways endeavour to make every
possible improvement in their vari-
ous services to all parts of the
world with a view to meeting the
satisfaction and reliance of both
exporters and importers.

Six motor ships with the same
type were under construction for
the purpose of berthing on the
New York Line for the express
service, and the first steamer,
Kinai Maru, is now ready for
service having completed her
construction. She is due at Hong
Kong on June 27 and sails for
New York via the Panama Canal
on June 29, taking 43 days to
New York.

Particulars of the vessel are as
follows:—

Tonnage 8,400 tons gross
Capacity 14,250 tons
Length 463 ft. 6 ins.
Width 60 ft. 6 ins.
Depth 40 ft. 9 ins.
Speed 18 knots.

A special design was made for
the carriage of special cargoes as
shown below:—

Silk Rooms—857 tons divided
into 6 compartments.
Deep Tank—1,005 tons divided
into 4 compartments.

Refrigerate Chamber—310 tons
divided into 4 compartments.

Magazine Compartment—50 tons
for dangerous cargo.

The names of the vessels in our
New York Fleet are:—

M.S. Kinai Maru.
M.S. Kwanto Maru.
M.S. Hokuroku Maru.
M.S. Tokai Maru.
M.S. Sanyo Maru.
M.S. Kwansai Maru.

CONSIGNEES.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS,
LIMITED.

From MIDDLESBRO', LONDON,
STRAITS AND MANILA.

The Steamship,
"BENDORAN"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby in-
formed that all Goods are being land-
ed at their risk into the Godowns
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of
The Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or
from the wharves delivery may be ob-
tained.

No claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after
the 20th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must
be presented to the Underinsured on or
before the 4th July, 1930, or they
will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined on the
19th inst. at 10 a.m. by Messrs.
Goddard and Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effect-
ed.

Bills of Lading will be countersig-
ned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hong Kong, 13th June, 1930.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS,
LIMITED.

From MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP,
LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship,
"BENARTY"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby in-
formed that all Goods are being land-
ed at their risk into the Godowns
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of
The Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or
from the wharves delivery may be ob-
tained.

No claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after the
23rd inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must
be presented to the Underinsured on or
before the 7th July, 1930, or they
will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined on the
21st inst. at 10 a.m. by Messrs.
Goddard and Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effect-
ed.

Bills of Lading will be countersig-
ned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hong Kong, 16th June, 1930.

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Goods are to be left in the Godowns,
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21st inst. at 10 a.m. by Messrs.
Goddard and Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effect-
ed.

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GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hong Kong, 16th June, 1930.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"

These New Vessels Maintain a Regular Service from
HONG KONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS
via MANILA and THURSDAY ISLAND

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand
and Tasmanian Ports.

Excellent and Most Up-to-Date First and Second Class Passenger
Accommodation.

HONG KONG TO SYDNEY—1930 DATES.

Steamers	Days	From Hong Kong	Days	To Sydney
CHANGTE	10th July		20th June	
TAIPING	11th July		22nd July	
CHANGTE	12th August		22nd August	
TAIPING	12th Sept.		23rd Sept.	

For Freight and Passage apply to:— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
21, ROYAL MINT, HONG KONG.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
Tsao via S'ow & S'hai	HANGSANG	Sun., 22nd June at 10 a.m.
Tsao via S'ow & S'hai	YATSHING	Wed., 25th June at 10 a.m.
Tsao via S'ow & S'hai	KWONGSANG	Sun., 29th June at 10 a.m.
Tsao via S'ow & S'hai	CHIAKSANG	Wed., 3rd July at 10 a.m.
S'pore, Penang & Calcutta	NAMSANG	Wed., 25th June at 3 p.m.
S'pore, Penang & Calcutta	KUTSANG	Tues., 8th July at 3 p.m.
S'pore, Penang & Calcutta	HOSANG	Sat., 19th July at 3 p.m.
Osaka via Amoy & Kobe	HOSANG	Tues., 1st July at 7 a.m.
Osaka via Amoy, Shanghai	YUENSANG	Wed., 9th July at 7 a.m.
Kobe	HOI & KUMSANG	Fri., 18th July at 7 a.m.
Sandakan	HINSANG	Thurs., 28th June at 3 p.m.
Sandakan	MAUSANG	Sun., 6th July at Noon
Tsao via S'ow & Fochow	CHEONGSHING	Tues., 24th June at 7 a.m.
Tsao via S'ow & Fochow	CHIPSING	Fri., 11th July at 7 a.m.

SUMMER TRIPS TO JAPAN.—Excellent first class accom-
modation on through steamers from Calcutta to Japan at
the specially reduced return fare of £175 to Kobe inclusive of
\$200 to Yokohama. These return tickets are available for
three months. Further reductions made for parties of not
less than four adults.

For Freight and Passage apply to:—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
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HONG KONG AND MACAO LINE in Good Speed S.S. CHUEN CHOW

Daily Sailing from Hong Kong at 2.00 p.m.

Sailing from Macao at 7.50 a.m.

Sundays excepted.

Freight and Passage apply to:—

CHUEN ON STEAM BOAT CO., LTD.
241, Des Voeux Road C. Tel. 26061.

PASSENGER LISTS

ARRIVALS.

Per P. & O. s.s. Morea from
London on June 19:—

E. H. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs.
J. G. B. Lindsay and child, Col.
and Mrs. C. R. U. Savile, Mrs.
C. S. Madgwick, Miss S. M. Swift,
Miss M. Robinson, A. E. Newman,
Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Smith and two
children, Miss Phillipowsky, Eng-
Comdr. E. C. Plant, R. R. W.
Smith, Mr. and Mrs. M. F.
Donovan, A. Soutar.

Per s.s. Haruna Maru from
Europe on June 21:—

T. Ensdale, A. Gray, A. S.
Guttridge, Mrs. M. E. Rutherford,
Mrs. E. Bryan, F. C. Fischling,
Miss P. Hogg, Miss D. Hood, Mrs.
A. R. W. Johnson, H. E. Spence,
Miss S. Nagura, Mrs. M. Akiba,
Master Y. Akiba, T. Hamada, Mr.
and Mrs. S. Hamano, Mr. and
Mrs. Hirata, E. Ishii, Prof. and
Mrs. Itani, Mrs. K. Kajiwara, N.
Kawara, Miss B. McInnes, Mr.
and Mrs. G. Maczawa, Y. Murata,
Mr. and Mrs. K. Niino, Miss A.
Niino, J. Nilitani, Mr. and Mrs.
Nonaka, T. Ochi, R. Shimizaki,
K. Tatumura, Paymaster Lt.-
Comdr. A. R. Thatcher, Miss C.
Ushigome, Mr. and Mrs. H.
Yokoyama, Mr. and Mrs. Y.
Yoshida, Miss K. Yuki.

WARSHIPS IN PORT

The following British warships
were in harbour yesterday:—

Tamar—Basilin.
Thracian—Basilin.
Stormcloud—Basilin.
Somme—North Arm.
Foreign.
Adamastor—Portuguese Cruiser.
Patria—Portuguese gunboat.
Helena—American gunboat.

STEAMER'S MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. Empress of
Canada arrived at Honolulu on
June 18 (Wed.) at 6 a.m., left
Honolulu on June 18 (Wed.) at
5 p.m., and is due at Hong Kong
on July 2.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE

Consignees of cargo ex s.s.
"Benarty" are reminded to take
delivery of their goods which will be
subject to rent after June 23.

TYNE YARDS BUSY.

Increase of 49,000 Tons
Recorded.

Rugby, Yesterday.

Twenty-nine vessels, totalling
138,000 tons, were launched from
the Tyne shipbuilding yards dur-
ing the past five months, being an
increase of two vessels and 49,000
tons, compared with the corre-
sponding period of last year.—Brit-
ish Wireless Service.

HONG KONG TIDE

The tide-table given below has
been obtained by aid of the Tide-
predicting Machine, which includes 40
components for the better prediction
of tides; from the result of the
analysis of the tidal observations,
taken at the Kowloon tidal observa-
tory under the direction of Dr.
Delebec during the years 1887, 1888
and 1889.

The times and heights are given
for Kowloon; but they may be used
for the Victoria Naval Yard and
Aberdeen, the differences being very
small.

The times of high and low-water
must not be considered to coincide
with the times of slack-water and
change of current, the two phenomena
being quite distinct.

June 20 to 25, 1930.

Date	HIGH WATER		LOWER WATER	
	Standard Time	Ht.	Standard Time	Ht.
Fri. 20	m. 5.24	4.5	m. 10.18	3.9
Sat. 21	m. 3.35	3.8	m. 11.14	2.9
Sun. 22	m. 5.45	4.0	m. 11.55	3.2
Mon. 23	m. 6.33	4.3	m. 10.59	2.6
Tues. 24	m. 7.31	4.3	m. 9.54	1.8
Wed. 25	m. 7.56	4.1	m. 8.41	2.6
Thurs. 26	m. 8.18	4.1	m. 7.38	1.1
	m. 9.38	4.0	m. 6.31	0.5
	m. 8.22	3.9	m. 5.25	2.8
	m. 10.39	3.5	m. 4.24	6.1



WEEKLY TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

To San Francisco and Los Angeles.

The Sunshine Belt via Honolulu

Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays.

Pres. Cleveland July 1, 1 Pres. Lincoln June 24, 8

Pres. Pierce July 15 Pres. Madison July 8

Pres. Taft July 29 Pres. Jackson July 22

£120, £112 Special through rates to Europe via

United States, Direct connections

with all Atlantic lines. Choice of rail lines across

United States and Canada, liberal stop-over privileges

for sight-seeing.

EUROPE AND NEW YORK DIRECT

ROUND THE WORLD.

Fortnightly sailing on Sundays via Manila, Straits,

Colombo, Suez Canal, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Mar-

sailles, New York and Boston.

8 a.m. 8 a.m.

Pres. Fillmore June 29 Pres. Van Buren July 27

Pres. Wilson July 13 Pres. Garfield Aug. 10

TO MANILA

6 p.m. 6 p.m.

Pres. Cleveland June 21 Pres. Pierce July 5

Pres. Madison July 1 Pres. Jackson July 15

CANTON BRANCH—4, SHA KEE STREET.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP

Lines

AMERICAN MAIL

A WONDERFUL WHISKY

Dewar's

"WHITE LABEL"

Awarded 50 Gold and Prize Medals

ALSO

Dewar's

WHISKY DE LUXE "VICTORIA VAT"

As supplied to the Houses of Lords and Commons.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine and Spirit Merchants.
Established 1841.

Chemicals and Reagents, Medical and Surgical Instruments, Microscopes and Microscopical Accessories, Laboratory Apparatus and Glassware, Hospital Furniture and Equipment, Anatomical Models, etc.

All Kinds of Supplies for Schools, and Large Educational Institutions.

Drawing Instruments for the Architects, Engineers, etc.

FOR ECONOMY, QUALITY AND SERVICE
GO TO A FIRM WHICH SPECIALISES.WE SPECIALISE AND WE
CARRY STOCKS.

BORNEMANN & CO.,

French Bank Building,
HONG KONG4, Ching Yuen Maio,
West Bund, CANTON.

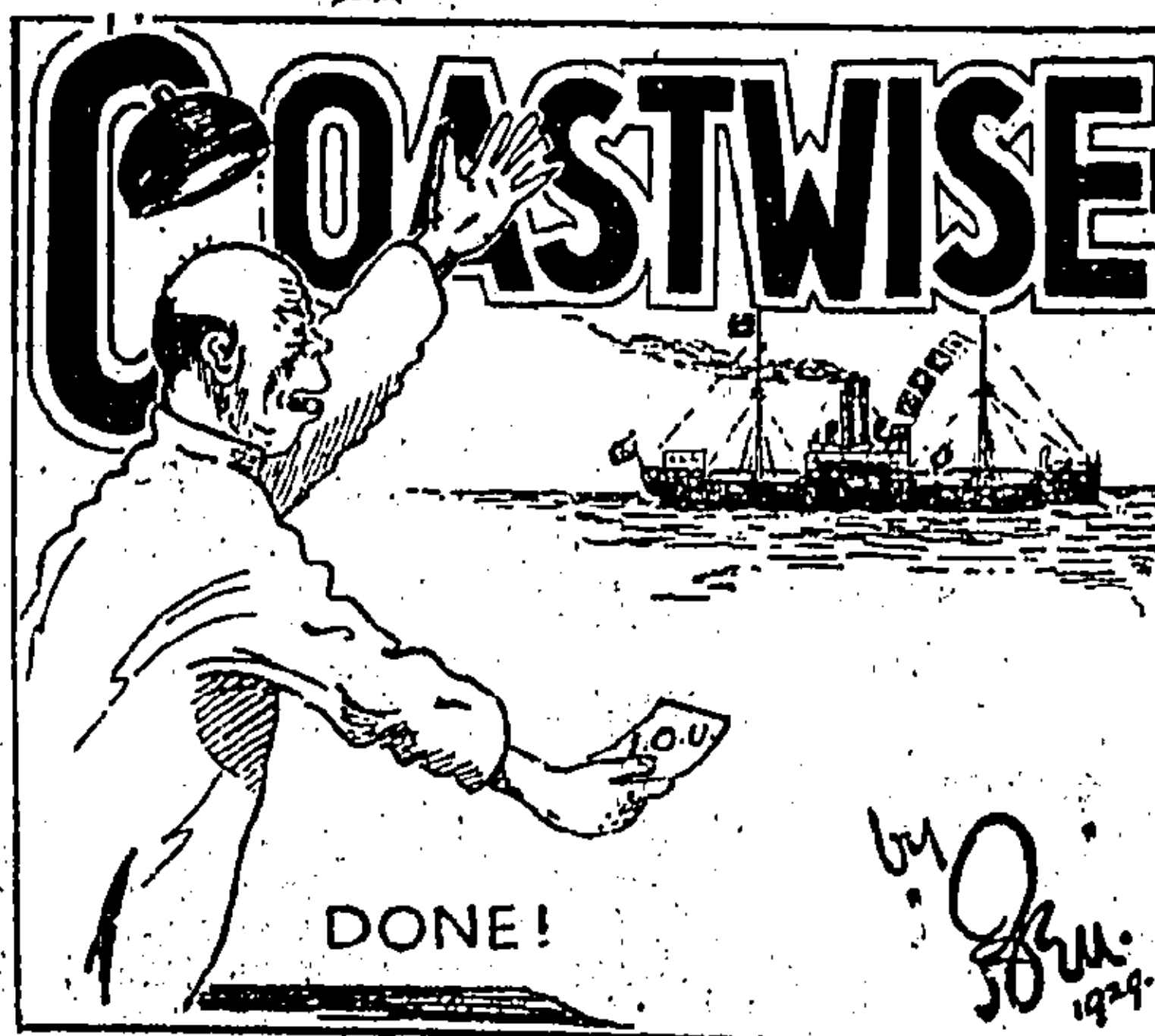
Genuine

BAYER

ASPIRIN

SAY "BAYER ASPIRIN" and INSIST!

"BAYER'S ASPIRIN First in the World."



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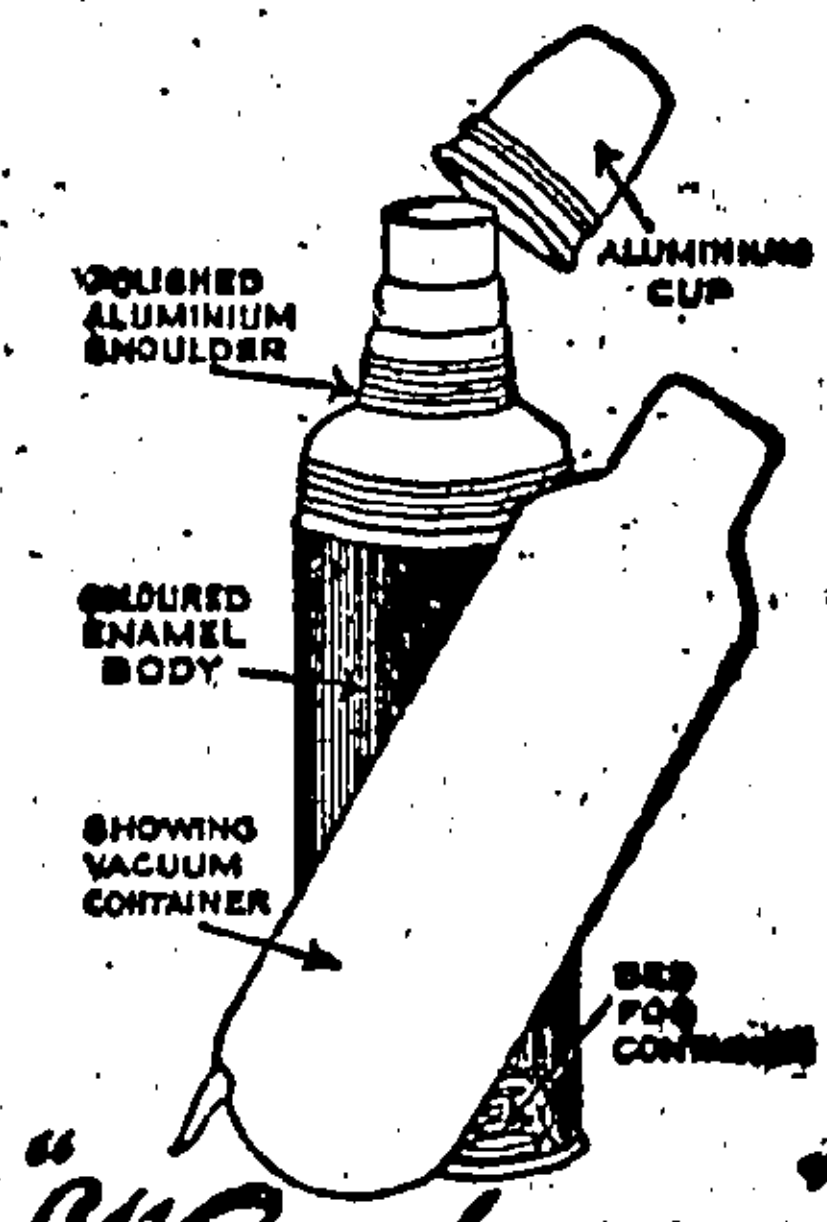
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HONG KONG.

The China Mail

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Hong Kong, Friday, June 20, 1930.

MORALITY.

The morals of Hong Kong are perhaps better to-day than they were when Rudyard Kipling, as an adventurous young Civil Servant searching for "local colour," visited the Colony and left his impressions in "From Sea to Sea." Saloon bar brawls are so infrequent now that they may almost be regarded as belonging to the "gay past," when the dollar was high and the desire to live genial rose accordingly. Streets that now wear an air of sedateness and melancholy once stirred the midnight hours with their shrieks and Bacchanal orgies. Hong Kong was known to the ends of the earth for its "ladies" and its free fights.

All that is gone now, for the generation of to-day has none of virility of the pre-war generation. It is afraid to use its fists, not because it fears the physical sensation of being hit, but because it comes from the suburbs and is too respectable for anything but tennis and bathing. The romantic spirits who flit from the pages of popular novels with a languid air and dine on absinthe, would have a thin time in Hong Kong. It is desperately moral, and our Censors have nothing to fear.

A wave of puritanism seems to have passed over our youth and left it serious and dull. One never hears a really good joke nowadays; all the best ones are retailed by men over fifty. Our young men avoid all the Clubs, but the sports Clubs and the height of levity is considered to be reached when a personal comment is made on the shape of a high official's nose. An old lady of ninety

marked recently: "I feel quite like a young girl again; how Victorian these young folks are to-day!" And she had never been to Hong Kong!

We would like to draw the attention of the Chief Censor in Hong Kong and all the Permanent Under-Censors to this important fact—Hong Kong is very moral. If one tried to be otherwise he would be "cut dead." People would sniff when he passed, tilt their topees over their eyes, and remark "so outre, my dear!" An indiscreet joke would be treated with intellectual gravity; grey heads would pour over it in Peak drawing rooms; subalterns would snigger piously in discreet martial humour.

Our entertainments are generally as respectable as anything shown at Tunbridge Wells before 1906. It is true, indeed, that the local Censors were deeply perturbed over a certain scene in a local "talkie," and were only persuaded from prohibiting its appearance in public by the doubt as to whether or not it might not be "artistic." There is a great deal of humbug said and written about "art." A lady in her bath, discreetly concealed by water and half a dozen maidens, is neither artistic nor immoral. It is quite ordinary. It is quite a good example of cleanliness; stressing the purity of the body as an ideal of public health. If the lady in the film and refused to take her Royal bath, we can understand the feelings of the Censors; it would have been most immoral.

There is another grave question of morality which we recommend to the attention of the Censors. Are bathing dresses (or costumes) in Hong Kong sufficiently long? Are these lank young men and plump young women indecently attired when they meander across the sands at Repulse Bay? There are also reported to be occasional motor rides in the moonlight. Soon we shall have novelists who visit Hong Kong describing who visits the blushes of shame for the conduct of certain maidens and youths. But they are "beyond the pale," as the Dubliners used to say; the fifty per cent. Hong Kong youth may be told by the width of its trousers and the angle of its nose.

The liberty of the Press has always been regarded by modern political writers as of supreme importance. "Give me liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely according to conscience, above all other liberties," says Milton in the "Areopagitica." But Milton was

News in Brief

One Chinese case of smallpox on the Island was notified yesterday.

Communists are reported in a Naval Wireless message to be returning inland from the river between Hankow and Kiukiang.

YOUNG OFFENDERS.

How They Are Dealt With.

REPLIES TO DR. KOTEWALL.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, C.M.G., asked the following question at the Legislative Council yesterday relative to juvenile offenders:—

Q.—Will the Government give the following information concerning juvenile offenders in respect of the year 1929:—

The number of boys and the number of girls, both under the age of 16 years (European reckoning), who were brought before the Magistrates.

A.—Boys 985; girls 137.

The respective numbers of such boys and girls who were convicted, with a classification showing:—

(1) the number sent to prison; (2) the number of previous convictions; (3) whether the convictions were for felony or for other offences;

(4) in the latter case, the number of convictions under the hawkers' regulations.

A.—(1) Boys, 131; (2) 172; (3) and (4) felonies 268, hawking 377 and other offences 340.

Girls, (1) 5; (2) 5; (3) and (4) felonies 7; hawking 73 and other offences 57.

Q.—The number of boys on whom the punishment of whipping was inflicted by order of the Magistrates, showing the number who received such punishment more than once during the period, with a classification showing the type of offences for which the punishment was inflicted.

A.—433 whippings were inflicted on boys of which 177 were for felonies, 125 for hawking and 131 for other offences. There is no record of how many boys received this punishment more than once.

Q.—Whether or not children under the age of 16 years (European reckoning), while being detained at the Police Court or at the Gaol or in the precincts thereof awaiting trial, are so detained in company with adults who are charged with an offence, and who are not the relatives of such children.

(b) Whether or not such children, on being tried by a Magistrate, are placed in the dock with adult defendants who are not charged jointly with such children.

2. (a) and (b) Yes, except in cases where bail has been found, when the juveniles charged are not detained and, when brought before the magistrate, are not placed in the dock.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

Voted for Aberdeen Water Scheme.

Relative to public works expenditure, the following votes were passed at the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon:—

A vote for the excess of \$41,188.32 in connection with the Aberdeen Water Scheme.

A further expenditure involving \$619,922.73 in connection with the Shing Mun Valley Scheme.

The Aerodrome.

The Colonial Secretary said: The third motion deals with the aerodrome, and is due to a small saving on the harbour works. The harbour development and the dredged material being used as filling for the aerodrome and \$1,500,000 was allocated from the loan for the combined works. When the vote was taken last year the amounts respectively allocated from loan funds were \$419,771.20 for harbour development, and \$1,080,228.74 for Kai Tak Aerodrome. The harbour work was, however, completed for \$416,729.88, leaving a balance of \$3,041.68 available for the aerodrome. The resolution I am about to move asks for your sanction to transfer this amount to the credit of aerodrome funds and your approval of its expenditure in 1929. The foregoing motions were seconded by the Colonial Treasurer and carried.

Speaking at Hastings, Lord Beaverbrook criticised the stand of Mr. Baldwin and the Conservative party with regard to the proposed referendum on the Empire Free Trade policy.

The Duke of York officiated at the opening of St. James's Palace of the British Red Cross

TOO MANY CIVIL SERVANTS.

RETRENCHMENT URGED BY MEMBERS.

GOVERNMENT AGREES.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday, the Hon. Mr. J. Owen Hughes, pursuant to notice moved:—

"That it is desirable, in the interests of this Colony, that His Excellency the Governor should be invited to appoint a Committee to be called a 'Retrenchment Committee' for the purpose of advising the Government where, and in the manner in which, economy in expenditure can, and should be made, in the personnel and administration of this Colony."

I would like to express the great gratification of the Unofficial members that you are in favour of the motion. There are many reasons for bringing it forward and we appreciate your action very much. During my stay at Home last year, I observed in one of our local papers that there is one Civil Servant to every 77 to 111 people in this Colony, the population being variously estimated at between 700,000 and one million. I admit not being able to say whether those figures (if correct) are justified, but undoubtedly there is a very general belief that many of our Government departments are over-stuffed.

This Retrenchment Committee should make careful enquiry not only with regard to the number engaged in different departments, but also into the routine followed, and to find out whether or not, by the adoption of other and more modern methods of working, a reduction in the number employed could not be effected without loss of efficiency.

Dr. Kotewall Supports.

Supporting the motion, the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall said:—

I need not enter into elaborate figures to prove that it is necessary. According to Sessional Paper No. 3 of 1930 relative to the Salaries Commission, the total amount payable in salaries as a sterling and dollar basis, together with the High Cost of Living Allowance extended down to the rate of exchange of 1/6d., is \$9,306,496 this year. The adoption of the motion that has just been carried would bring this sum up to roughly \$11,000,000. To this have to be added other allowances scattered all over the Estimates. It is safe to say, then, that Personal Emoluments alone consume at least \$11,500,000 per annum, which is more than half the estimated current revenue for 1930, as given in paragraph 9 of Sir Cecil Clementi's despatch of the 22nd January, 1930, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Now, the public believes, as I do, that the Government Service is over-stuffed, and that there is room for economy. It seems to me that retrenchment could best be effected in the direction of reduction of personnel rather than reduction of salary, and also by a reorganisation and redistribution of work. In my view, the Colony is not putting its splendid native material to a sufficient use. With proper training, many Chinese, Portuguese and Indians would be found suitable for positions now occupied by Europeans. I think that the Honourable the Colonial Secretary can bear me out that Ceylon has gone far towards this and without any appreciable loss of efficiency.

I do not advocate reduction of salaries attached to the posts now occupied by Europeans if non-Europeans are placed in them: I believe in equality of treatment, provided that the native can offer equal efficiency. But there can be no doubt that substantial savings could be effected in exchange compensation, long-leave pay and free passages, by the employment of non-Europeans in the place of Europeans.

I could adduce further arguments in support of the motion, but since I understand that Your Excellency is prepared to accept it, I prefer to leave the details to be worked out by the Committee. I have pleasure in seconding the motion.

Government Accepts.

The Colonial Secretary.—The Government, Sir, accepts the motion of the honourable member and will be pleased to appoint a Retrenchment Committee on the lines suggested. In view of the fact that the Government is accepting this motion I do not propose to attempt any reply to the arguments of the mover and second although there is a good deal which might be said in reply, particularly to remarks of my friend, Dr. Kotewall. The names of the members of the Committee and the exact terms of reference will be announced later. Departments will be instructed to afford every possible facility to the Committee and if the Committee can suggest any practicable scheme whereby the cost of administration can be reduced without loss of efficiency, no-one will be better placed than the Government.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR WELCOMED.

AT LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

AMONG OLD FRIENDS.

H.E. Sir William Peel presided at the meeting of the Legislative Council for the first time yesterday since his appointment as Governor of Hong Kong.

His Excellency was given a rousing welcome by the Hon. Sir Shou-son Chow, who said:—

"Sir—As this is the first occasion on which you preside over this Council I take leave on behalf of my unofficial colleagues, Sir, to tender Your Excellency our respectful welcome and assurance of our loyal and whole-hearted support in all matters conducive to the best interests of the Colony."

We wish Your Excellency good health so as to enable you to discharge the arduous and responsible duties of your high office to the advantage of the whole community. (Applause.)

Not a Stranger.

In reply, His Excellency said:—Sir Shou-son Chow and Hon. members, I thank you very sincerely for the warm welcome you have given me through the medium of your senior unofficial member. Had a meeting of this Council been called within a few days of my arrival in the Colony, I should have said that although a stranger to Hong Kong, I do not come before you entirely as a stranger.

I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Southern a year or two ago during his visit through Malaya. I travelled over nearly 32½ years ago with Mr. Halifax on our great adventure to the Far East, and I have had the opportunity of discussing labour matters as affecting Chinese labour in Malaya since that date. Mr. Messer and I together faced the stern examiners of Mathematical Tripos 34 years ago at Cambridge, whilst Dr. Wellington and I have been associated over a period of 20 years in health and other matters.

"Friendly Ferocity."

As, however, it has been unnecessary to call a meeting of this Council until to-day, I now feel that I come among you as among old friends. I have had the pleasure of meeting you all and feel we are now well acquainted. Before I left London, the Colonial Office handed me copies of certain proceedings of this Council. I was struck by the simple and businesslike tone which pervaded those proceedings. I admit that I missed the quite friendly ferocity which sometimes characterised the attacks on the Government by the unofficial members of the Federal Council of the Federated Malay States. I sense here, as there, the underlying good relations which existed between the unofficial members and the Government. Differences of opinion must, of course, happen at times and I assure you I will always do my best to find solutions, and in my efforts I know that I shall have the support of you all. If, as perhaps the inevitable must happen, it is impossible to reconcile our differences, I feel sure that that fact will in no way impair the happy relations which have existed and do exist between what may be called the Government and the Opposition. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. Southern's P.P.C.

In view of the fact that the Colonial Secretary will soon be going on long leave, he was yesterday thanked by Sir Shou-son Chow for his arduous work in connection with the administration of the Colony. Addressing the Council, Sir Shou-son Chow said:—"Before we rise, may I ask your permission to say a few words, as this is the last meeting of the Council at which the Hon. Colonial Secretary will be present before he goes on long leave of absence, which he has so well earned by his arduous work during the last four years, both as Colonial Secretary and as Officer Administering the Government. I would like to take this opportunity, on behalf of my unofficial colleagues and myself, to wish him and Mrs. Southern a pleasant voyage, and a restful vacation. (Applause.)"

Ten Years Ago

[From the "China Mail," June 20, 1920.]

To-day's dollar is worth 3/8½.

Our "Pioneer" Aviators.—Another exhibition of flying was given by Capt. Ricou at Repulse Bay yesterday, but the patronage was not large, possibly owing to passenger flying boat, came over chimes, including the large two-passenger flying boat came over counter attractions. Four machine guns only was used. Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Herb made two flights, and Mrs. W. A. Hannibal and Mr.

YOUTHFUL ATHEISTS OF TO-DAY.

OUR DISREGARD FOR SPIRITUAL LIFE.

WIDESPREAD UNBELIEF?

A few weeks ago a flicker of uneasiness troubled our wonted complacency with regard to matters spiritual when it was announced that a certain professor, lecturing to a class of students of University College, had asked his hearers two searching categorical questions, to each of which they had returned a negative answer, writes Dr. A. J. Nairn (formerly headmaster, Merchant Taylors School) in an article in a Home contemporary.

To the first question, "Do you believe in God?" the answer was described as a unanimous negative. To the second, "Do you feel any need for a belief in God?" the negative reply was reported to be practically unanimous.

To what extent may the result of this experimental questionnaire be taken as typical of the attitude of the younger generation towards spiritual and religious matters? Speaking personally, I reluctantly agree that the unanimous assertion of complete disbelief does, to a large extent, represent the conventional attitude of modern youth. I say "conventional" advisedly, because I do not think it should be taken too seriously.

A challenging scepticism is a well-marked phase of development especially among those who are in statu pupillari. It is rarely more than symptomatic of a certain stage in growth, and is hardly ever really militant. We all know the story of the small boy who chalked "No popery" on the Episcopal door, and then ran away. It is one of the signs of the manifold "disharmonies," as Melchior called them, that trouble adolescence. Moreover, it strikes me that the students had a serious cause for complaint against their learned professor, who, when they were gathered together at his mercy, put to them leading questions of such an intimate kind.

If ever a life is justifiable it is when impertinent interlocutors ask questions they have no right to ask about our private affairs. And all those who know anything about young people know that any intrusion into the religious sphere makes them shy worse than any panicky horse. Their prickly sensitiveness in this domain transcends all adult understanding.

In so far as this frequently asserted unbelief does represent the general attitude of modern youth, it is, I think, an expression of the feeling that all landmarks have been swept away, and that youth of the present day is sailing over uncharted seas; uncharted because the old channel-marks by which earlier navigators steered their course have in this century, especially in this last decade, been ruthlessly scrapped.

I see in the unanimous assertion of disbelief a plea for guidance none the less pathetic because perverted in expression. It is their homage to the Unknown God whom they ignorantly worship.

Given the first answer you cannot expect anything but a negative to the second question, "Do you feel any need for a belief in God?" Yet I notice that here the negative is described as "practically unanimous."

Cowardice and compromise, laziness and self-indulgence on their elders' part have robbed these children of their faith. We adults have not dared to stand up as uncompromising believers, and they suffer.

Not for the first time in history does it come about that "the fathers have eaten sour grapes and the children's teeth have been set on edge." We have cheated them out of their simple and unquestioning belief, and they are suffering in consequence. Is it not sheer cynicism to expect them to diagnose their own complaint and say, "What is really the matter with us is that you have robbed us of belief in God?"

The stages of the sorry journey we have made are easy to describe from simple piety, flourishing in the religious freedom which our fathers struggled to achieve for their posterity, we passed to conventional observance, from conventional observance we went on to amused disbelief, and so to vociferous unbelief and complete disregard of all the spiritual side of life.

Just to Drift Along.

This asseverated unbelief is a testimony to the strength of man's primal need for worship. To excuse himself for neglect of this, he loudly asserts that the existence of God has not been satisfactorily demonstrated to his feeble little intellect, the fact being that he is constitutionally incapable of grasping anything more complicated than the equation 2+2=4. We are terribly afraid that, if we admit a belief in God we shall have to face something more than

CHINESE LAWYERS' NEW GOWNS.

LEGAL PROFESSION SHOWS DISLIKE.

NOT FASHION.

Shanghai, June 10.

The dictates of fashion in the gowns worn in court by Chinese lawyers have rebelled against the recent order of the Chinese Judicial Yuan requiring all lawyers practising in Chinese tribunals to discard their black gowns with white ribbons. In addition, lawyers must wear caps almost similar to the head-gear of soldiers of the national armies.

The order comes into effect on July 1, which a number of Chinese lawyers consider too short a notice and not affording their tailors sufficient time to finish the new uniforms, according to Mr. Loh Ting-kwei, a prominent member of the Chinese Bar Association here.

In conversation yesterday with a representative of The Shanghai Times, Mr. Loh said that members have made a request to the Association to pass a resolution to petition the Government for an extension of time to September 1.

It was learned that the consensus of opinion among Chinese lawyers is that the new uniforms are to a certain extent, undignified, especially the caps, which they think are a little identical with the headgear of the Chinese judicial police. Consequently, the lawyers, and the older members of the profession in particular, are averse to wearing the caps and may move the Government to eliminate this part of their new uniforms.

Two Innovations.

The inception of the new Shanghai Special District Court, has brought to the Settlement tribunal two innovations in court apparel viz: The uniforms which are being worn by some of the electrical and other staff of the court, including foreign members of the Settlement judicial police, and the scarlet-fringed robes of the procurators, which lend to their wearers an appearance of awe and dignity. Although considerable speculation was at first raised as to the popularity of the new uniforms of the foreign members of the judicial police and clerical staff of the court, the wearers by this time seem to have grown accustomed to them.

Mention may be made of a Chinese member of the clerical staff of the old Provisional Court and the present court who in former days appeared in faultless foreign attire. The change in the status of the court saw him in a picturesque figure in a Chinese uniform which made a striking contrast to his former apparel. Many of his foreign friends interested in learning his rank in the Chinese judicial police were referred to the three stars on his epaulettes. Some ventured the information that he was an inspector, while others explained that there was no foreign equivalent to his Chinese grading.

And we don't want to do anything about anything, but just to drift along, and get as much luxury and amusement as we can.

It is so much easier to smile at the idea of God as an outworn abstraction than to find excuses for ourselves in refusing to admit Him into our lives. Young people are brought up in an atmosphere of week-end parties, Sunday golf, bridge, theatres, and cinemas.

We tacitly cold-shoulder God, and our children throw their childish and immature disbelief as a challenge into the arena of life. They have grown up with the idea that God, if acknowledged, is a task-master. It is strange how hard it is to kill the belief in the necessity for propitiatory sacrifices.

It is a terrible thing to see a once religious nation joining in a helter-skelter flight from God as from M'Shimba. M'Shimba, who lays low the jungle with his fiery breath if he is stunted of his due need of offerings.

So it all comes to this. We must needs acknowledge a very widespread indifference to God among the youth of to-day, a negative rather than a positive unbelief. But this is not a disease in itself. It is rather a symptom and result of the general indifference to matters spiritual that has characterized the older generation.

It need not be taken too seriously, since medical science admits that it is worse than useless to doctor symptoms. What we need is that an angel should come down once again and trouble the stagnant waters. I rejoice to think that signs are increasing in number to show that this coming will not be long delayed.

ROUND THE CINEMAS

"Big Time" at Queen's Theatre.

ETERNAL TRIANGLE.

Back stage love and the eternal triangle form the theme of "Big Time," the new talkie which started its run at the Queen's Theatre yesterday.

The principal artistes in the cast are Lee Tracy, Mae Clarke, and Josephine Dunn, well supported by Daphne Pollard, the beaming housekeeper, and Stepin Fetchit, the negro "man of all work," who provided plenty of laughs. The story is accompanied by some "peppy" music, whilst Mae Clarke sang a pathetic and catchy song about "No one knows you better than I do." It went over big! The step dancing by Lee Tracy and Mae Clarke was also good.

Also in the programme is the usual Metrophone News, and a musical film in which Mme. Kureneso sang the "Shadow Song" and the "Song of India." The reproduction of the voice was perfect and all one had to do was to close his eyes to persuade himself that he was actually listening to the singer on the stage.

"A SONG OF KENTUCKY."

Hedda Hopper, well known actress of the stage and screen, declares she is not obsessed by a single superstition. Although born on a Friday, the 13th, Miss Hopper walks under ladders, and pays no attention to which shoe she puts on first, whilst in a dressing room does not disturb her, and she has no fear of being the third person to light a cigarette from a solitary match.

Miss Hopper portrays an important role in "A Song of Kentucky," Fox Movietone all talking comedy drama in which Joe Wagstaff, brilliant young stage actor, and beautiful and talented Lois Moran are co-starred.

Prominent in the cast aside from Wagstaff, Miss Moran, and Miss Hopper, are such well known favourites as Dorothy Burgess, Douglas Gilmore, Herman Bing, and Edwards Davis.

"THE LOVE PARADE."

By popular request "The Love Parade" at the Central Theatre will be screened for four days more—from tomorrow to Tuesday, inclusive.

"A WOMAN OF AFFAIRS."

A selected cast, comprising Greta Garbo, John Gilbert, Lewis Stone, John Mack Brown, Douglas Fairbanks, Jun., Hobart Bosworth, and Dorothy Sebastian, is featured in "A Woman of Affairs" which will be shown at the Star Theatre to-day and to-morrow.

The film, directed by Clarence Brown, is a great success, and the acting of all the players admirable. The settings are brilliant and the scenery pretty throughout.

KILLED BY MOROS.

Mohammedan Who Runs Amok Shot.

HOMICIDE CASE.

Manila, June 9.

Three persons, two of whom were Japanese and one Filipino, were killed and one Japanese seriously wounded when Moro Alisan ran amok in Ota, Tugbok, Davao in the morning of June 7, according to a telegram received this morning from Captain Cambaliza, provincial commander of Davao. Moro Alisan was killed afterwards by a police sergeant for refusing to surrender.

Another report received by the constabulary this morning from Camiling, stated that Manuel Ballac, who is alleged to be suffering from slight insanity, stabbed his wife, Esperanza Paclon, in the morning of June 1. Manuel Ballac is said to have become despondent over his failure to get a homestead in Isabela and attempted to club his son and his brother. Prevented from doing so Ballac stole a bolo and hacked his wife almost to death.

Complaint for frustrated homicide was filed against him by the chief of police at Camiling Tarlac. —Philippines Herald.

BRAVE CONSTABLE.

A Chinese named Ip Fat (24), described as an unemployed motor driver, living at 25, Lee Garden Street, was alleged to have attempted suicide yesterday afternoon by jumping into the harbour from the Canton wharf.

He was rescued by Indian constable B119 who bravely jumped in fully clothed and wearing "his heavy ammunition" boots. He succeeded in keeping Ip afloat until they were both assisted by

SHADOWS BEFORE

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN CHINA MAIL

Social Function.

To-morrow—Tea Dance at Peninsula Hotel, 5 p.m.

Entertainments.

To-day—Queen's Theatre, "Big Time."
To-day—Star Theatre, "Woman of Affairs."
To-day—World Theatre, "Giggle." 5.15 and 9.20 p.m.; "Unrequited Love" (Chinese picture), 2.50 and 7.15 p.m.

To-day—Majestic Theatre, "See You in Jail."

To-day—Central Theatre, "Love Parade."

Land Sale.

June 23—At P.W.D. Offices, two lots of Crown land at Mong Kok Tsui, 3 p.m.

Home Mails.

To-day—Inward from Europe via Siberia (Rampura); from American and ports (President Cleveland).

Sports.

See Special Sports Diary on page 8.

Lammerts' Auction.

June 25—At 4, Lochiel Terrace, Cameron Road, Kowloon, household furniture, 11 a.m.

Meetings.

To-morrow—Messrs. Lane, Crawford, Ltd., Exchange Building, 11.30 a.m.

June 23—Hong Kong Jockey Club extraordinary meeting, 5.30 p.m.

June 23—Peak Club annual meeting, 6 p.m.

RADIO

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The following programme will be broadcast to-day from the Hong Kong Broadcasting Station Z.B.W. on 355 metres:—

6.7 p.m.—Chinese Programme.

7 p.m.—Fantasia and Fugue on B.A.C.H. (Liszt); Guy Weiz (Westminster Cathedral Organ).

7.08 p.m.—"Beautiful Isle of Somewhere," Marion Talley.

7.14 p.m.—"One Little Dream of Love," Renee Chemet (Violin).

7.20 p.m.—Gems from "The Student Prince of Heidelberg," Victor Opera Co.

7.28 p.m.—"My Angel," Paul Whiteman.

7.35 p.m.—"The Swallows," Darwin Bowen, Jr.

7.43 p.m.—"Negro Spiritual Melody," Kreiser.

7.50 p.m.—"Autumn Sea," Associated Glee Clubs.

7.58 p.m.—"Sweetheart o' Mine," Marvin.

8.05 p.m.—"A Dream," Crawford.

8.11 p.m.—"Drinking Song" (Lucrezia Borgia), Onegin.

8.18 p.m.—Gems from "The Chocolate Soldier," Victor Light Opera Co.

8.26 p.m.—"Southern Melodies," Waltz, Hawaiian Orchestra.

8.34 p.m.—"Sometime," Gallit Curci.

8.40 p.m.—"Moment Musical," Casals (Violoncello).

8.46 p.m.—"Nights of Gladness," Rudy Seigers Orchestra.

8.52 p.m.—"Serenity" (Viouxtempa), Chemet.

9 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin.

9.05 p.m.—Studio Concert.

9.05 p.m.—Pianoforte Solo, Selected, Miss A. Baptista.

9.14 p.m.—"Scent of the Lilies" (Cable), Mr. H. Annis (Tenor).

9.22 p.m.—"Malaguena" (Violin Solo), Kreiser (Victor Record).

9.30 p.m.—"March of the Musketeers" (Friml), The Queen's Orchestra.

9.38 p.m.—"One Fine Day" (Mildred Butterfly), Miss Randle (Soprano).

9.45 p.m.—"The Blue Danube," Waltz, (Strauss), The Orchestra.

9.55 p.m.—a. "Nirvana" (Adams), b. I Know of Two Bright Eyes" (Clutsum), Mr. C. D. Wright.

10.04 p.m.—"Indian Love Song," The Orchestra.

10.10 p.m.—a. "A Perfect English Rose" (German), b. "Two Eyes of Grey," McGeech, Mr. Hurbert Annis.

10.18 p.m.—"Rose Marie," Selection, The Orchestra.

10.28 p.m.—"Buy My Strawberry" (Oliver), Miss Randle.

10.36 p.m.—"Salut D'Amour" (Elgar), The Orchestra.

10.43 p.m.—"Mountain Lovers" (Squire), (Mascagni), Mr. C. D. Wright.

10.52 p.m.—"Virginia Reel," The Orchestra.

11 p.m.—Close Down.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN H.B.M. CONSULAR COURT FOR AMOY

BANKRUPTCY JURISDICTION NO. 3 OF 1928

RE TAIT & COMPANY, AMOY.

NOTICE OF FIRST & FINAL DIVIDEND.

A FIRST AND FINAL DIVIDEND of Twenty and a Half Per Centum has been declared in the matter of TAIT & CO., late of The Bund, Amoy, Merchants, who were adjudicated bankrupt on 18th October, 1928, and the same may be received on application at the Offices of Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Chartered Accountants, 3, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-fifth day of June, 1930, or on any subsequent week day between the hours of 9 a.m. and 12 noon.

Creditors applying for payment must produce any Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes or other securities held by them and must sign a receipt in the prescribed form.

JOHN FLEMING, C.A., Trustee.

Dated this 20th day of June, 1930.

STAMP TALK.

Take Care in Cutting from Envelopes.

Whenever you ask people to save you stamps from letters be sure to impress upon them the importance of not trying to tear the stamp from the envelope, but cutting a square from it well out from where the stamp is affixed. Many a time we have had a stamp given us that has been carelessly torn from the envelope minus one of its corners or with a piece out of its side, and when the stamp has been a good one, we have felt very disappointed, as of course stamps that are at all damaged, even to the perforations, are greatly decreased in value. We have seen an old Queensland stamp of one of the earliest issues that has had all the perforations along one side cut off. The catalogue value of this stamp now is a couple of pounds, but the specimen is probably almost worthless, due to "someone's carelessness in cutting it from the letter it was originally gummed to."

Philately, the scientific name for stamp-collecting, is derived from two Greek words, "Philos," meaning "fond of," and "Atella," meaning "immunity from tax."

At the present time there have been about 44,000 stamps issued throughout the world.

The first place in the world to prepay a letter by means of a stamp was New South Wales, which in 1839 issued letters embossed with the seal of the colony at one and three-pence a dozen.

The first country to issue adhesive postage stamps was Great Britain, which in 1840 issued them in un-perforated sheets.

In 1854 the perforating machine was introduced and since then nearly all issues have been issued in perforated sheets.

Various types of perforations have been used, such as roulettes, serrates and a few others, but the round plain holes are now in use nearly everywhere.

Egyptian Stamps.

Among the several thousands of stamps in a reader's collection the set of three Egyptian stamps issued in connection with the International Geographical Congress in 1925 takes pride of place. The values are 5, 10, 15 mils, the colours being brown, rose-carmine, and ultramarine respectively. These stamps depict Thoth writing the name of King Fuaad and make a picturesque addition to any collection.

"Thoth" was the god of wisdom of the ancient Egyptians, represented with the body of a man and the head of an ibis.

A Stamp Worth Having. The first stamp issued in Antarctica was issued by Shackleton in 1908. At the present time they are not very valuable, but in years to come will be worth a fortune. The following report was sent in by the explorer at that time: "I opened a branch of the Post Office on the inland plateau in latitude 88.5 south, longitude 102 east, on January 7, 1908. I considered this to be in the middle of Edward-VII Land. I propose to forward you photographs of its position."

Another from icy regions is the stamp of Greenland, with the words "Pakke-Porte" on the top and a Polar bear in the middle. The values are as follows:—Olive green: 1 ore. Brown: 5 ore.

One of the most spectacular fires London has seen for years raged during a considerable part of the night on the south bank of the Thames near Blackfriars Bridge, destroying a four warehouse.

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Columbia
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BLUE, THE FAVOURITE COLOUR

In a paper on colour preference, Dr. Dreyer told the Psychology Section of the British Association that after a long series of practical tests he had ascertained that BLUE is the favourite colour of both men and women.

This is probably because blue possesses intensity, which is at the same time reposeful. Only a few varieties may be really termed "cold" the intense rich tones of DELPHINIUM and ROYAL BLUE give a warm and satisfying effect in furnishing.

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SUNDOUR FABRICS

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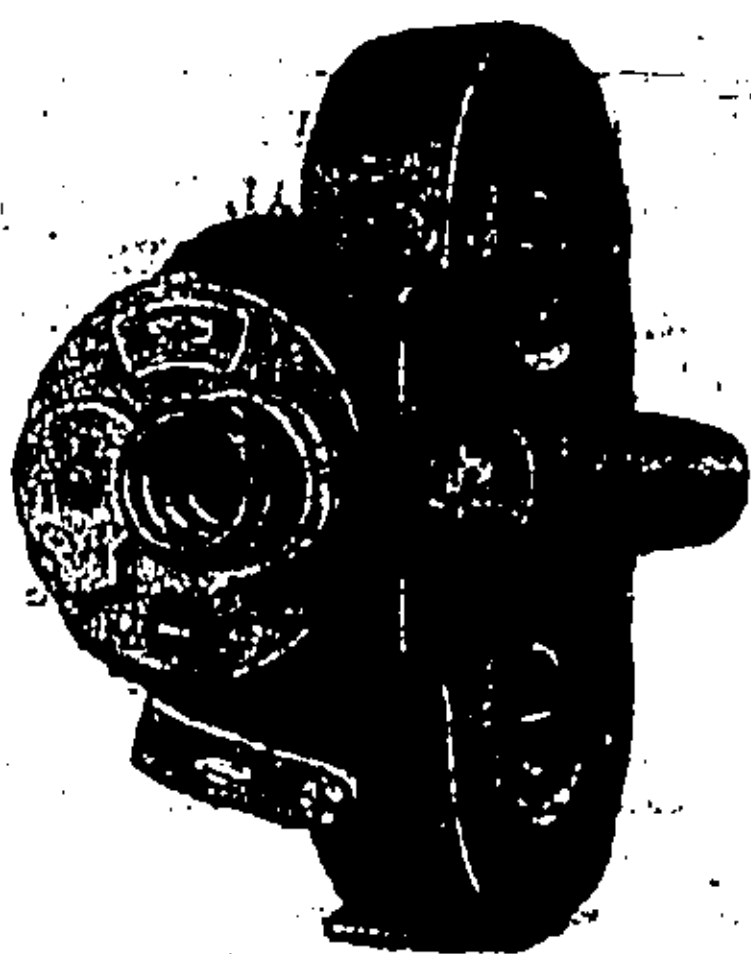
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less allure for all of us! With
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Sport Columns

LAWN BOWLS.

Prospects for Matches To-morrow.

CHAMPIONS AT HOME.

[By "Short Head"]

With a flood of debate at the Legislative Council meeting space to-day is extremely limited and no these notes must necessarily suffer as regards length.

C.C.C. v. Kowloon Dock R.C.
The C.C.C. have beaten the Kowloon Dock R.C. already this season by 49-44 and last year they won at the Valley by 73-64. So far the Craigengower C.C. have lost only one match out of six, whilst their opponents have won two and lost four. Form points to the home Club annexing the points.

K.C.C. v. K.C.C.
The K.C.C. were the first to lower the Bowling Green Club's colours this season by 72-48, but the latter on their own ground won last season by 60-43. This year the Bowling Green Club have won two and lost three matches, whilst the K.C.C. have won three and lost three. In spite of K.C.C.'s win a week ago my vote goes to the home Club.

Club de Recreo v. Police R.C.
Last year the Recreo won by 66-49, whilst this year they beat the Police at the Valley by 84-46. Consequently the Recreo must be "tipped" to win again to-morrow.

Talkoo R.C. v. C.S.C.C.
The Talkoo Club lost this match a year ago by 64-44, whilst they lost at the Valley this season by 59-56. The Civil Service have lost only one match out of six, whilst the Talkoo Club have won three, drawn one, and lost two. If the Civil Service desire to prove that last Saturday's result was of the order fluky they will have to go all out to-morrow. The margin at the finish should be very close.

DIVISION II.

Yacht Club v. Talkoo R.C.
Last season the Yacht Club won down by 62-44, but the Clubs have not met this year. The Yacht Club have won three matches and lost two, whilst the Talkoo Club have won one and lost four. The Yacht Club ought to secure the points to-morrow.

K.C.C. v. C.C.C.
Last year the C.C.C. won by 84-51, but this season were beaten at the Valley by 71-50. The K.C.C. so far have won two matches and lost four, whilst the Craigengower Club have won one and lost five. The home Club ought to win to-morrow.

C.S.C.C. v. Club de Recreo.
Last year the Civil Service Club won by 69-54 and on visiting King's Park this season they won by 76-49. The Civil Service have not yet lost a match, whilst their opponents have lost three and won three. The home Club ought to win to-morrow.

Electric R.C. v. K.B.G.C.
The K.B.G.C. won last year by 58-62 and on their own ground this season won by 72-43. They have still to lose a match, whilst their opponents have won only one. The visitors ought to annex the points.

LEAGUE TABLES.

The positions in the League to date are:—

Division I.	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Craigengower C.C.	6	5	0	1	10
Civil Service C.C.	6	5	0	1	10
Talkoo R.C.	6	3	1	2	7
Kowloon C.C.	6	3	0	3	6
Club de Recreo	6	2	1	3	5
Kowloon B.G.C.	6	2	0	4	4
Kowloon D.R.C.	6	2	0	4	4
Police R.C.	6	0	0	6	0

Shots For and Against.

For	Agst.	Up	Down
Craigengower C.C.	349	229	120
Civil Service C.C.	370	231	39
Talkoo R.C.	360	313	44
Kowloon D.R.C.	372	340	32
Club de Recreo	305	237	18
Kowloon B.G.C.	293	292	0
Kowloon C.C.	373	305	0
Police R.C.	270	441	0

Division II.

P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Kowloon B.G.C.	6	5	0	10
Civil Service C.C.	6	5	0	10
Yacht Club	6	3	0	6
Club de Recreo	6	3	0	6
Kowloon C.C.	6	2	0	4
Talkoo R.C.	6	1	0	2
Electric R.C.	6	1	0	2
Craigengower C.C.	6	1	0	2

Shots For and Against.

For	Agst.	Up	Down
Kowloon B.G.C.	426	301	124
Civil Service C.C.	417	341	76
Yacht Club	323	287	36
Club de Recreo	381	348	13
Kowloon C.C.	344	380	0
Talkoo R.C.	289	320	0
Electric R.C.	329	381	0
Craigengower C.C.	315	425	0

TO-MORROW'S TEAMS.

Division I.	Division II.
Talkoo R.C. v. C.S.C.C.	Talkoo R.C. v. C.S.C.C.
Police R.C. v. K.B.G.C.	Police R.C. v. K.B.G.C.
Yacht Club v. Talkoo R.C.	Yacht Club v. Talkoo R.C.
Craigengower C.C. v. K.B.G.C.	Craigengower C.C. v. K.B.G.C.

G. McLeod, J. Sloan (Sen.), J. Laing and R. C. Wallace (Skip).

C.S.C.C.—E. W. Simmonds, J. Oran, J. Hollidge, and A. W. Grimmett (Skip).

Jas. T. Dobble, L. E. Longbottom, G. C. Moss, and J. Gregory (Skip).

F. J. Jones, S. E. Alderman, A. H. Oswick and A. O. Brawn (Skip).

Kowloon Dock R.C.—C. Atkinson, A. Calman, W. Greig, and F. Cullen (Skip).

H. G. Cooper, E. Docherty, W. P. Hedley and R. Lapsley (Skip).

J. V. Ramsay, G. Henderson, J. McKelvie, and F. C. Goodman (Skip).

K.C.C.—A. C. Burford, J. Howe, H. Overy, and A. E. Silkstone (Skip).

H. Gittins, C. J. Tacchi, A. Hyde Lay, and J. Fraser (Skip).

F. Goodwin, B. Petheram, J. C. Lyal, and L. E. Lamert (Skip).

C.C.C.—W. T. Brightman, C. S. Rosset, W. Collins, and R. Basa (Skip).

F. J. Neves, M. A. R. Souza, L. Rumjahn, and B. W. Bradbury (Skip).

E. Tuck, A. E. Coates, E. el Arculli, and U. M. Omar (Skip).

Electric Co. R.C.—T. P. Sanderson, G. T. Sanderson, D. S. Hill, and W. H. B. Muskett (Skip).

Our Sports Diary

LOCAL

Lawn Tennis—To-morrow—"B" Division: M.B.K. v. R.E.S.C. Recreo v. C.C.C. C.R.C. v. C.S.C.C. Nippon Club v. K.C.C. S.C.A.A. v. H.K.C.C. U.S.R.C. v. Y.M.C.A. University T.C. v. I.R.C. "C" Division: I.R.C. v. K.I.T.C. C.S.C.C. v. Nippon Club.

Lawn Bowls—To-morrow—Division I—C.C.C. v. K. Dock R.C.; K.B.G.C. v. K.C.C.; de Recreo v. Police R.C.; Talkoo v. C.S.C.C.; Division II—Yacht Club v. Talkoo; K.C.C. v. C.C.C.; C.S.C.C. v. de Recreo; Electric R.C. v. K.B.G.C. Football—June 30—Annual Meeting of Football Association.

Racing—September 27—Seventh Extra Race Meeting. October 10 and 11—Eight Extra Race Meeting. Water Polo—To-day—1st Division—Chinese Athletic v. Royal Navy; 2nd Division—Somerset v. V.R.C. Golf—Saturday and Sunday—Bogey Pool, Fanling.

HOME

Cricket—June 27-30—Second Test Match. July 7-9—Oxford v. Cambridge.

Golf—To-day—Open Championship, Hoylake. Tennis—June 23 to July 5—Championships, Wimbledon. Rowing—July 2-5—Henley Regatta.

Athletics—July 4-5—Amateur Open World Championship, Stamford Bridge.

W. Stoker, H. S. Jones, F. F. Duckworth and H. Hatch (Skip). A. Tarbuck, E. Thompson, S. J. Clarke, and I. de Rome (Skip).

Talkoo R.C.—W. Bell, T. Stainton, D. Munro, and R. K. Duncan (Skip).

W. Cunningham, W. Brown, J. J. Whyte, and G. H. Stewart (Skip).

T. Swan, C. H. Summers, S. Amery, and D. Wainman (Skip).

Civil Service C.C.—T. Laing, E. R. Wood, J. Holdman, and F. H. W. Haynes (Skip).

P. Knight, H. Westlake, L. E. Hollands, and W. E. Hollands (Skip).

L. R. Whant, W. Blackford, J. Massey, and J. Archibald (Skip).

K.C.C.—T. W. Carr, E. C. Fincher, J. P. Robinson and L. J. Blackburn (Skip).

O. B. Raven, L. Jack, F. E. Lawrence, and J. M. Jack (Skip).

W. Borrowman, A. J. Kew, W. Hyde, and V. C. Labrum (Skip).

TOURISTS IN STRONG POSITION.

WOODFULL'S CENTURY.

Freeman Takes Fourteen Wickets.

London, Yesterday. Surrey continued their innings to-day at the Oval, and added only 22 for the loss of the remaining five wickets. C. V. Grimmett was in magnificent form with the ball, at times being quite unplayable. His slow bowling, with the googly ball well disguised, was too good for the strong Surrey side, and he took 6 wickets for 24 runs.

The Australians entered on their task of scoring such a moderate total in a lighthearted manner.

Do not miss—

"SECOND SLIP'S"

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CRICKET ARTICLES

In

The China Mail

every

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Warwickshire suffered the indignity of being defeated by an innings and 120 runs in two days. The visitors could do little with the bowling of "Tich" Freeman and batted in a very unconvincing style to score the moderate total of 149. "Tich" came through the innings with the splendid figures of 8 wickets for 71 runs.

Kent found little sting in the midland attack and amassed the useful total of 429, Ashdown contributing 133, as his first century of the season, and Todd 94.

Requiring 280 to save the innings' defeat, Warwickshire again failed before the wiles of Freeman and scored only 160, the little googly bowler taking 6 wickets for 72 runs, giving him the figures of 14 wickets for 143 runs in the match.

Warwick: 149 and 160. Kent: 429.

Reuter.

WARWICKSHIRE DEFEATED.

TONBRIDGE, YESTERDAY.

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Warwick: 149 and 160. Kent: 429.

Reuter.

LAWN TENNIS.

I.R.C.'s Successes in League Matches.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Playing at home yesterday afternoon, the Chinese R.C. lost to the Indian R.C. in their Mixed Doubles League match by the odd set in nine, after an exciting struggle.

Scores:
M. K. Lo and Miss G. Lo (I.R.C.)—lost to C. A. L. Rumjahn and Mrs. McCaw 0-6
lost to H. D. Rumjahn and Mrs. Gull 4-0
beat S. A. Rumjahn and Miss R. Rumjahn 6-4

Ho K. Lau and Mrs. Chiu (I.R.C.)—lost to C. A. L. Rumjahn and Mrs. McCaw 0-6
lost to H. D. Rumjahn and Mrs. Gull 2-6
lost to S. A. Rumjahn and Miss R. Rumjahn 5-7

M. W. Lo and Miss E. Lo (I.R.C.)—lost to C. A. L. Rumjahn and Mrs. McCaw 6-8
beat H. D. Rumjahn and Mrs. Gull 6-1
beat S. A. Rumjahn and Miss R. Rumjahn 6-3

"B" DIVISION.
Visiting the Club de Recreo at King's Park yesterday afternoon, the Indian R.C. scored an easy win in their "B" Division fixture by taking all nine sets.

Scores:
A. A. Rumjahn and J. S. Curroem (I.R.C.)—beat F. Remedios and H. Barron 6-1
beat A. V. Remedios and H. A. Noronha 6-4
beat C. A. Barretto and A. Gosano 6-2

A. H. Rumjahn and S. A. Hussain (I.R.C.)—beat F. Remedios and H. Barron 6-2
beat A. V. Remedios and H. A. Noronha 6-1
beat C. A. Barretto and A. Gosano 7-5

A. Madan and S. A. Ismail (I.R.C.)—beat F. Remedios and H. Barron 6-4
beat A. V. Remedios and H. A. Noronha 6-4
beat C. A. Barretto and A. Gosano 6-4

A. Madan and S. A. Ismail (I.R.C.)—beat F. Remedios and H. Barron 6-4
beat A. V. Remedios and H. A. Noronha 6-4
beat C. A. Barretto and A. Gosano 6-4

A. Madan and S. A. Ismail (I.R.C.)—beat F. Remedios and H. Barron 6-4
beat A. V. Remedios and H. A. Noronha 6-4
beat C. A. Barretto and A. Gosano 6-4

A. Madan and S. A. Ismail (I.R.C.)—beat F. Remedios and H. Barron 6-4
beat A. V. Remedios and H. A. Noronha 6-4
beat C. A. Barretto and A. Gosano 6-4

A. Madan and S. A. Ismail (I.R.C.)—beat F. Remedios and H. Barron 6-4
beat A. V. Remedios and H. A. Noronha 6-4
beat C. A. Barretto and A. Gosano 6-4

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A WEEK'S PAPERS IN ONE.

LOCAL NEWS, CHINESE NEWS, and all the NEWS.

The Weekly paper that saves you the trouble of writing Home.

A proposal by the British-American Tobacco Company, Limited, to establish a factory in Hong Kong, is fully and exclusively reported in the current OVERLAND CHINA MAIL. The announcement is all the more interesting in that the public had been informed of new Government tobacco duties only the day before the news of the new industry became known. It is understood that the site for the new factory has not been definitely settled upon.

The case in which Messrs. Andersen, Meyer and Co. are suing the Hong Kong Hotels Company in connection with certain refrigerating machinery has brought out some interesting, and often amusing, passages between witness and counsel. The OVERLAND CHINA MAIL has a full account of the case, which has excited great interest locally.

A sordid tragedy enacted last April had its end at the Criminal Sessions, when a Chinese who murdered his workmate was found guilty, but insane. Medical evidence was to the effect that the man was suffering from murderous delusions of persecution. The OVERLAND CHINA MAIL contains a concise account of the trial.

New piracy prevention guards have arrived in Hong Kong. They are White Russians, and have been specially recruited under the supervision of the Inspector-General of Police, who made the trip to Shanghai for the purpose. All the recruits are tall well-built men, and form the "E" Division of the Hong Kong Police. Full particulars are given in the OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

The work of the Hong Kong Women's Guild and Ministering Children's League was reviewed by the President, Mrs. W. T. Southorn, at the annual meeting held during the week. Special thanks were due, it was stated, to Chinese who had arranged for theatrical shows by which the sum of over \$4,000 had come into the funds. A complete account, together with the report and balance sheet, appears in the OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

Sport, as usual, is fully dealt with by the OVERLAND CHINA MAIL staff, particular attention being paid to local tennis and lawn bowls during the present season.

There is no phase of the life of the Colony or of China that does not receive attention in the OVERLAND CHINA MAIL—the weekly paper that YOU MUST ORDER NOW.

Letters to relatives and friends in other parts of the world frequently fail to be written even by the most ardent correspondents. It is a kindly thought, therefore, to ensure that those away from the Colony, or folks at Home, should have an unfailing supply of Hong Kong and Chinese news every week—by means of a subscription to the "Overland China Mail."

The word "Overland" is a reminder of the experience behind the production, it having been published since the early days of the Colony, to be sent OVERLAND because there was no Suez Canal, and that was the quickest route by which to get mail Home. In the march of time the "Overland China Mail" has become the only weekly news budget which has a coloured pictorial supplement with 350 pictures from the daily "China local photographs. It is made just for people with any interest in what is going on in Hong Kong, and all along. What more could be said?

Without any trouble of packing and worrying about the Post Office on your part, and at the cost only of \$3.75 for three months, the "Overland China Mail" will be sent Home for you every week, catching the mail regularly. It contains just the news, features, coloured pictorial supplement with 350 pictures from the daily "China local photographs. It is made just for people with any interest in what is going on in Hong Kong, and all along. What more could be said?

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INWARD MAILS

From	Per
SATURDAY, JUNE 21.	
Japan, Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	Siberia Maru
(London, June 2)	Pres. Lincoln
U.S.A., Canada, Japan & Shanghai (Seattle, May 31)	President Cleveland
Shanghai & Swatow	Szechuen
SUNDAY, JUNE 22.	
Shanghai and Amoy	Tjikarang
Manila	Empress of Asia
Straits	Haruna Maru
MONDAY, JUNE 23.	
Manila	Alderamen
Manila	Empress of Asia
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai (San Francisco, May 31)	Asama Maru
Japan	Tango Maru
TUESDAY, JUNE 24.	
Batavia	Tjibadak
FRIDAY, JUNE 27.	
Japan and Shanghai	Hakozaki Maru.
MONDAY, JUNE 30.	
Francisco, June 6)	President Madison

OUTWARD MAILS

For	Per
FRIDAY, JUNE 20.	
Shanghai	Ning Po 3.30 p.m.
Samshui and Wuchow	Tai Ming 4 p.m.
Wei Hai Wei	Foo Lee 4.30 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles	Rampura (Due Marseilles, July 18.) G.P.O.
Parcels June 20, 4.30 p.m.	Parcels June 20, 5 p.m.
Registration June 21, 9 a.m.	Registration June 21, 9.45 a.m.
Letters June 21, 10 a.m.	Letters June 21, 10.30 a.m.
SATURDAY, JUNE 21.	
Straits	Takada
Parcels June 21, Noon.	Letters June 21, 1 p.m.
Port Bayard	Wing Lee 2.30 p.m.
Manila	Pres. Cleveland 4.30 p.m.
Amoy	Kiungchow 5 p.m.
SUNDAY, JUNE 22.	
Holhow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Limchow 8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Canton Maru 9 a.m.
Bangkok via Swatow	Kaying 9 a.m.
MONDAY, JUNE 23.	
Shanghai	Haruna Maru 10.30 a.m.
Swatow	Hydrangen 3 p.m.
Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. and S. America and *Europe via Victoria B.C.	Pres. Lincoln (Due Victoria B.C. July 11.)
Parcels June 23, 3 p.m.	Registration June 23, 4.15 p.m.
Letters June 23, 5 p.m.	Cheong Shing 5 p.m.
Foochow via Swatow	Pres. Lincoln
Shanghai and *Europe via Siberia	Registration June 24, 5 p.m.
Letters June 24, 6 p.m.	Letters June 24, 6 p.m.
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island	Tango Maru (Due Thursday Island, July 7.)
Registration June 23, 5 p.m.	Letters June 24, 8.30 a.m.
TUESDAY, JUNE 24.	
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiyang 1 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles	Djomed (Due Marseilles, July 25.) G.P.O.
Registration June 24, 1 p.m.	Registration June 24, 1.45 p.m.
Letters June 24, 1 p.m.	Letters June 24, 2.30 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America and *Europe via Vancouver, B.C.	Empress of Asia (Due Vancouver, B.C. July 12 and Europe via Siberia)
Parcels June 24, 5 p.m.	Registration June 25, 9.15 a.m.
Letters June 24, 10 a.m.	Letters June 25, 10 a.m.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25.	
Swatow	Yat Shing 8.30 a.m.
Straits and Calcutta	Namsang
Parcels June 25, Noon.	Letters June 25, 1 p.m.
Amoy	Tsinan 3.30 p.m.
THURSDAY, JUNE 26.	
Holhow, Pakhoi & Haiphong	Chengtu 8.30 a.m.
Swatow	Kanchow 9.30 a.m.
Sandakan	Hinsang 1.30 p.m.
FRIDAY, JUNE 27.	
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Ning 2 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles	Hakozaki Maru (Due Marseilles July 27.) G.P.O.
Registration June 27, 4.30 p.m.	Registration June 27, 5 p.m.
Letters June 27, 4.30 p.m.	Letters June 27, 6 p.m.

*Superscribed correspondence only

MORE TAXATION.

(Continued from Page 4.)

Three Objections. Subsequently representatives of the employers, who had been consulted by the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, were afforded an opportunity of meeting the Members of the Commission, but little result was possible, because in the first place, the Report had already been completed and published, and secondly, the Commissioners could only deal with matters within the terms of the reference, but three important aspects of the problem became apparent.

(1) That the Commissioners did not consider it necessary to consult outside employers, and had confined their investigations to Government Employees.

(2) That they did not take into their consideration the effect of their report on outside employment, or attempt to decide on an economical wage and

(3) They were not by the terms of reference called-upon to consider how their recommendations should be implemented.

Later, the same employers met the Government, and heard from Government representatives, appointed for the purpose, the general views of the Government on the Report.

The general conclusion to which I am driven is, that in view of the very strong opinion expressed adverse to the Report, the recommendations of the Commissioners require further and wider investigation and consideration on a much more extended basis.

What It Means.

Let us now turn to the cost of the Report to the Colony should we adopt it.

(a) The present sterling salaries, including exchange compensation, on a basis of exchange at 1/10 which is the basis now budgeted for, will cost \$5,240,034. The present dollar salaries, including rent allowances, will cost \$3,781,173 making a total cost to the Colony of \$9,021,207.

(b) If the Report is adopted in its entirety the extra cost to the Colony beyond the present Budget figures, of the sterling salaries, will be \$1,579,270, and the dollar salaries \$963,728, making a total extra cost of \$2,542,998.

(c) If the Report is adopted less the second 15 per cent. (High Cost of Living), and less the further rent allowances recommended by the Commission, the cost to the Colony beyond the present Budget figures will be \$2,048,917.

(d) Should the temporary concession, that is to say exchange compensation down to 1/6, be regarded as a permanent concession and as already granted, then leaving out the second 15 per cent. (High Cost of Living), and less the further rent allowances recommended by the Commission, the cost to the Colony will be \$1,671,517.

(e) The saving on the second 15 per cent. (High Cost of Living) would be \$245,800, and on the extra rent allowance recommended \$248,281.

Who Is To Pay.

It must be borne in mind that although the figures given, include the cost of pensions, they do not include the cost of the extra Military Contribution, which is on the basis of one-fifth of the revenue, less certain deductions. Now, how is this money to be found—obviously by new taxation—at once we ask what form will it take.

A rate of 1 per cent. brings in \$350,000, it will therefore require 7 per cent. on the rates to bring in the required amount, or if it is not decided to increase the

rates to that extent, some other form of taxation must be found.

Let us now consider the result of the Report, if it is adopted as it stands. It must in the first place inevitably react on all outside employment—it is only natural if Government servants are given all round increases, outside employment will want similar concessions, and the burden must of course fall on employers. Secondly who will have to find the money to implement the Report—largely the big concerns who pay the rates on their extensive buildings and undertakings. The result is, a very large proportion of the burden will fall on the employers.

If employers are called upon to pay more in taxation and increased wages, the cost will inevitably have to be met by reducing the staffs, and the calling for increased efforts from those retained.

I doubt whether anyone in this Colony will argue that the present is a propitious time to cast heavier, and increased financial burdens on our trades and industries.

Unacceptable In Toto.

It might be thought from the arguments I have put forward that the Salaries Commission Report should be scrapped—that is not really my view, for I regard it as an important work, and of considerable value as far as it goes, as it forms the basis for further and more comprehensive consideration, a wider field must be enquired into, and other interests consulted. It would be unthinkable to totally disregard so valuable a document.

I find it impossible to adopt the Report in toto as it now stands, in fact I should regard myself wanting in my duty to the Colony, should I support it at the moment in the present circumstances and present form.

Your Excellency, I feel, and I am sure my colleagues also feel the tremendous responsibility which is imposed on us in having to deal with this subject, and of the difficulty in being called upon to criticise a Report prepared and presented by such distinguished and able men as those composing the Commission.

As for the Report, and bearing in mind how circumscribed are its terms of reference, I imagine there can be little fault to find with it; the Commissioners with-out doubt, have discharged the duty they undertook with the utmost fidelity.

Cross Roads.

It is at this point, Sir, that we come to the cross roads.

It is often said that comparisons are odious—that may be true in many cases, but in considering such an important matter as this when so much public money is involved it seems to me that only by obtaining evidence from other employers in the Colony that a fair and just conclusion could possibly be arrived at and in my opinion the terms of reference ought to have been wider in their scope, much of the bitter feeling that now exists would then have been avoided. Surely those who will have eventually to bear the cost have a right to be consulted.

The figures disclosed by the Comparative Table I have just read shows that wages paid by Government at the present time and wages paid in outside employment for the same or similar posts is distinctly in favour of the Civil Servants; I may say those figures were not obtained in any haphazard fashion, they have been supplied by one who has an intimate knowledge of the facts.

Government may retort by saying that employees in commercial

firms are insufficiently paid—my answer to that must be a repeat of what I have already read "We must cut our coat according to our cloth;" business firms are compelled to do so and I fail to see why Government should not do likewise.

Unprecedented Hardships.

If unhappily it should be true that wages paid in this Colony by business firms are too low, do not blame employers for there are abundant reasons in justification, of which the law of supply and demand is partly but by no means entirely responsible.

I can state without fear of contradiction that at no time during my thirty years' residence in this Colony has it been more difficult for commercial firms to balance their books and come out ever so little on the right side than it is to-day, and this applies equally to those engaged in Shipping, Insurance, Imports, Exports, Wholesale and Retail trading, and I must confess I can see no immediate prospects of an improvement.

I received two days ago a copy of a letter addressed to the Government by the Chairman of the Kowloon Residents' Association, expressing the alarm that is felt by members of that Association at the prospect of an increase in the assessment tax.

This letter comes very timely, and without doubt the same feeling exists throughout the Colony—though at the moment it may not be generally realised what the effect of any further increase in taxation will mean to thousands of non-official residents who are already sorely pressed by high rents and increasingly high cost of living.

Government has in the past asked for, and received, valuable advice from the K.R.A. and I do most sincerely trust that Your Excellency will now give a full and sympathetic heed to their request.

Hard On Trade.

Unofficial Members and the rest of the Colony owe a debt of (Continued on Page 10.)

EXCHANGES

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS

On London—	
Bank, wire	1/3 3/4
Bank, on demand	1/3 1/4
Bank, 4 months' sight	1/3 1/4
Credita, 4 months' sight	1/4 1/8
Documentary, 4 months' sight	1/4 1/4
On Paris—	
On, demand	780
Credita, 4 months' sight	855
On New York—	
On demand	30 3/4
Credita, 60 days' sight	32 1/4
On Bombay—	
Wire	85
On demand	85
On Calcutta—	
Wire	85
On demand	85
On Singapore—	
On demand	54 1/2
On Manila—	
On demand	61 1/2
On Shanghai—	
On demand	Tls. 81 1/2
Dollar	11 1/2 d.
On Yokohama—	
On demand	62
Silver (per oz.)	15 15/16
Bar Silver in Hong Kong	4 1/2 prem. nom.
Copper Cash	Nominal.
Copper Cents	3% prem.
Rate of Native Interest	4% p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	28 3/4 d.
Hong Kong Sub. Coin Par.	

LONDON EXCHANGES

Rugby, Yesterday.	
Paris	123.75
New York	4.85 18/16
Brussels	34.825
Geneva	25.095
Amsterdam	12.085
Milan	92.75
Berlin	92.65
Stockholm	18.09
Copenhagen	18.15
Oslo	18.15
Vienna	34.485

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

Opening Daily Official Quotations 20th June, 1930.

STOCK	Buyers	Sellers	Sales	Non.	Fin.	Last dividend and when paid
Banks.						
Hong Kong Bank	1510	1500			Dec.	[Final 24 a/c 1929] Feb. 24, 30
Chartered Bank	18 1/2				Dec.	[Final 7 1/2 a/c 1929] Apr. 3, 30
Mercantile Bk., A.B.	12 1/2				Dec.	[Final 3 1/2 a/c 1929] Apr. — 30
Bank of Asia	12 1/2				Dec.	[Final 3 1/2 a/c 1929] Feb. 28, 30
Insurance.						
Canton Ins.	350				Dec.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] May 16, 30
Union Ins.	450	450 1/2			Dec.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] May 30, 30
China Underwriters	3				Dec.	None
China Fire Ins.	400				Dec.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] May 30, 30
H. K. Fire Ins.	355				Dec.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] Mar. 30, 30
Shipping.						
Douglases	34				Dec.	Last dividend for 1929
H. K. Steamboats	25 1/2	31 1/2			Dec.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] Mar. 4, 30
Indo-China (Pref.)	43				Dec.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] June 19, 30
Shell Transports	33 1/2				Dec.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] Pending
Union Waterboats	33				Dec.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] Mar. 10, 30
Mining.						
Benguet	8 1/2				Dec.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] Apr. — 30
Kailan Mining Ad.	13 1/2				June	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] June — 30
Langkat (Comb.)	13 1/2				Oct.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] May 8, 30
Shai Exploration	1 3/4				Dec.	None
Loans	8 1/2				Dec.	Last dividend for 1929
Rauba	33 1/2				Mar.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] June 10, 30
Tromoh Miner	21 1/2				Dec.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] Mar. 31, 30
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.						
H. K. & W. Wharves	17 1/2				Dec.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] Mar. 18, 30
H. K. & W. Docks	39				Dec.	Last dividend for 1929
China Provident	5 1/2	5 1/2			Dec.	Last dividend for 1929
Hongkew	235				Dec.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] Mar. 31, 30
N. Engineering	7 1/2				Dec.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] Feb. 25, 30
Shanghai Docks	133				Apr.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] July 27, 29
Cotton Mills.						
Ewo Cottons	13 1/2	13 1/2			Dec.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] Mar. 17, 30
Shanghai Cotton	86				Dec.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] May 28, 30
Zoong Sing	10				June	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] Oct. 11, 29
Land, Hotels & Buildings.						
H. K. & S. Hotels	12 1/2	12 1/2			Dec.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] Apr. 7, 30
H. K. Lands	8 1/2	8 1/2			Dec.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] Feb. 19, 30
Shanghai Lands	285				Dec.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] Mar. 19, 30
Humphreys	16 1/2				Dec.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] May 7, 30
H. K. Realties	140				Dec.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] Mar. 24, 30
Chinese Estates	3				Feb.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] June 5, 29
Public Utilities.						
H. K. Tramways	20	20 1/2			Dec.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] Mar. 19, 30
Peak Tram (old)	11 1/2				Apr.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] June 10, 30
Peak Tram (new)	11 1/2				Apr.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] June 10, 30
Star Ferry	33 1/2	33 1/2			Dec.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] May 14, 30
China Light (old)	27 1/2				Sept.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] May 19, 30
China Light (new)	27 1/2				Sept.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] May 19, 30
H. K. Electric	72 1/2				Dec.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] Mar. 12, 30
Macao	23				June	None
Sandakan Light	10 1/2				Dec.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] Mar. 15, 30
H. K. Telephones	17 1/2				Dec.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] Feb. 25, 30
China Buses	13 1/2				Sept.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] Feb. 6, 30
S'pore Tractions (Ord.)	10 1/2				Sept.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] Feb. 6, 30
S'pore Tractions (Pref.)	18 1/2				Sept.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] Feb. 6, 30
Industrial.						
China Sugars	1				Dec.	In Liquidation
Malabar Sugars	27				Dec.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] Apr. 11, 29
Cald. Mag. Ord.	11				Dec.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] Apr. 30, 30
Cald. Mag. Pref.	10				Dec.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] Apr. 30, 30
Canton Ice	24				July	None
Cement (comb.)	18 1/2	18 1/2			Dec.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] Mar. 19, 30
Cement (old)	12 1/2				Dec.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] Mar. 19, 30
Cement (new)	12 1/2				Dec.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] Mar. 19, 30
H. K. Rope	9 1/2	9 1/2			Dec.	Last dividend for 1929
United Asbestos	5				Dec.	None
Stores, &c.						
Dairy Farms	25 1/2				Dec.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] Mar. 14, 30
Watsons	18				Oct.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] Mar. 31, 30
Der A Wings	1				Dec.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] Apr. 30, 30
Lane Crawfords	3 1/2				Feb.	Last dividend for year 28-29
Copper Cash	18				Feb.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] May 15, 30
Mackintosh	18				Feb.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] May 15, 30
Sincere	11 1/2				Feb.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] June 10, 29
Wm. Powells	2 1/2				Feb.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] June 10, 29
Miscellaneous.						
H. K. Amusement	20 1/2				Mar.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] July 25, 29
H. K. Construction	1 1/2				Dec.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] July 25, 29
B. Ind. G. Bonds	65 1/2				Dec.	[Final 2 1/2 a/c 1929] July 25, 29

MORE TAXATION.

(Continued from Page 9.)

gratitude to the Committee of the Association for their appeal to Government.

I can assure Your Excellency that it would give me great pleasure to approve without further reference the Commission's Report, were it possible, and were it in my opinion justified but in all honesty I cannot see how it is possible without inflicting an intolerable hardship on trade and the Colony generally, nor in view of the figures which I have already referred to.

How far my colleagues will approve the manner in which I have expressed my views I do not know, but on this we are of one mind that owing to entirely changed conditions since the Report was presented a re-survey is absolutely necessary and essential.

Without again going over all the figures I will only remind Your Excellency that in all their consideration and calculations the Commissioners visualised the dollar as remaining in the region of about 2/-; they never contemplated anything approaching 1/6 (the figure to which temporary adjustments have already been granted to sterling salaried people), how much more then is it necessary to review the whole matter with the dollar at 1/3. Will it for one moment be contended that had the Commission been called upon to consider the matter on the basis of these figures they would have arrived at the same conclusions? It is for this reason above all others that I most earnestly beg Your Excellency to give effect to the amendment. (Loud applause.)

MR. C. G. MACKIE SECONDS.

Seconding the Hon. Mr. Owen Hughes, the Hon. Mr. C. Gordon Mackie said inter alia:—In support of the amendment proposed by the hon. member representing the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, I, as chairman of the Chamber, wish to endorse the arguments which he, and, through him, Mr. Shenton, have put forward against the adoption of the report of the Salaries Commission. The principal business interests in the Colony have clearly shown that the present salaries of both the sterling and dollar paid officers compare favourably with the salaries paid to employees in commercial and industrial concerns. All employers in the Colony have recognised that within the last few years the cost of living has increased and this has been allowed for in the present scale of wages paid particularly to locally engaged assistants.

The all round increase of 20 per cent. to dollar paid employees recommended by the Salaries Commission is, in the opinion of the business interests in this Colony, quite unjustified.

A Hammer On Trade.
By the adoption of the report of the Salaries Commission, a heavy burden would be thrown on the taxpayers of this Colony and would be reflected by a still further increase in the cost of living. I understand it is not proposed to introduce an increase in the rates now, but this will be necessary in the immediate future if the scale of salaries recommended is brought into force.

Any action of the Government which tends to place an additional hammer on trade at the present time must be viewed with grave concern by all who are dependent on the future prosperity of Hong Kong.

With these remarks, I beg to second the amendment proposed by the Hon. Mr. Owen Hughes.

Hon. Mr. J. J. Patterson: I would like to register my support to the amendment, but as the case has been very ably and fully dealt with, I do not propose to speak.

Amendment Not Accepted.

The Colonial Secretary:—Sir, I am authorised to say that the Government cannot accept the amendment proposed by my hon. friend Mr. Owen Hughes.

In fact much of the delay which has occurred has been due to the desire of the Government to meet the wishes of the unofficial members that the scheme should not be proceeded with until the views of the Chamber had been first ascertained and then considered, both locally and by the Secretary of State. Moreover, the Chamber's representatives, with members of the special committee had interviews both with members of the commission and with representatives of the Government. The recommendations of the Commission have been very fully ventilated in the Press. The full facts are before us, and I am at a loss to know what the hon. member hopes to gain from a further committee on the report—except delay, and as I said before, the Government sees no sufficient justification for further delay. It is high time that Government took action in the interests of its dollar as well as its sterling salaried officers.

At the same time, it seems to me that the Commission endeavoured to deal with the possibility of a greater variation in recommending that Government should reserve the power to grant a high cost of living allowance.

Pensions.

I regret that I do not quite follow the hon. member's argument as regards pensions. Pensions are based on salary on a scheme which is more or less uniform throughout the Colonial services, and any recommendations as to salary necessarily have a reaction on pensions; but the question of pensions was not specifically referred to the Commission and it is not likely that Hong Kong would be permitted to make any radical departure from the general principles on which pensions are calculated throughout the Colonial services.

The hon. member assumes that the increases in 1919-20-21 were on a generous scale. He admits he has no evidence of this beyond the fact that to quote his words, "generosity was the order of the day." I deprecate most strongly this attempt to prejudice the minds of hon. members by assumptions supported by so flimsy an excuse.

I quote from the speech of the Hon. Mr. R. G. Sheehan, on pages 101 and 102 of the 1919 Hansard. "There is only one matter which I really meant to refer to. I had the honour to serve on the Civil Servants' Salary Commission and I was rather surprised when I returned to the Colony to find that no official announcement had been made on that subject. . . . As to our recommendations I think I may say without revealing any secrets that we approach the matter determined not to lay ourselves open to any charges of extravagance. We meant to be as economical and conservative of the Colony's money as we could possibly be, but I am bound to say that on inquiry into the matter, we found that the case for the civil servants for the redress of their grievance was overwhelmingly strong. They have suffered long and silently and stoically from the fluctuations of exchange, from the high rent of houses and from the general increased cost of living in the Colony. We examined personally every applicant and in no instance did we recommend any expenditure or any increase that we did not think absolutely justified by facts. It was a matter of bare justice and nothing more."

The Advantages.
The hon. member refers to certain advantages enjoyed by Government servants such as pensions, passages, housing or rent allowances, preferential rates for medical service, continuity of employment, safety of employment and protection against dismissal. Now these preferential medical rates have no practical bearing above the lower grades. There is a certain continuity and safety of employment and protection against unjust dismissal, but I doubt if they amount to much as compared with the security enjoyed by any honest hard working officer in any of the large commercial firms. The Government service cannot be compared with the small business employing a small number of clerks or assistants. It can only be compared with large firms employing large staffs of varied character, and among these it would rank probably as the largest. The hon. member speaks as though only Government servants enjoyed the privileges he refers to, but which of the large firms has not found it necessary to provide some form of pension or provident fund, some form of medical aid, some scheme of assisted passages and some system of housing for its employees?

In need not refer to the hon. member's remarks on how the cost of the scheme is to be met, as I have dealt with this very fully already. His conclusion leads him to his amendment. As I have already said, Sir, this amounts merely to further delay. No good is likely to come of a further committee on the report nor is any greater finality likely to be reached, and the Government therefore regrets that it cannot accept the hon. member's amendment.

Governor's Defence.

His Excellency the Governor:—Honourable Members: I think that it is desirable that I should give my views on this question at this stage.

There appear to be two main aspects of this question: First, whether the recommendations of the Salaries Commission, as regards basic salaries, are justified; second, whether, assuming that they are justified, this is the proper time to put them into effect.

I approached this question with an open mind, but with some experience of a similar question in Malaya, and I have studied the report of the Commission very carefully.

It has been argued that, owing to the fall of the dollar, conditions have materially changed, but I am of the opinion that this fact does not fundamentally alter the basic recommendations that were made. It is true that the general recommendations were to some extent based on the assumption that the

forms of taxation might well be raised without there being any reasonable ground for complaints. I appreciate, however, that just at the moment it is undesirable to increase a form of taxation which may send up the necessary minimum cost of living.

Before, therefore, officially considering the question of raising the assessment rate, which might well be deemed likely to increase rents all round, I considered and discussed with my advisers other sources. The question of imposing a petrol tax and an amusement tax had already been more or less accepted, though it will not be possible to get the machinery ready for the collection of the latter this year. Postal rates are much below what I might call the Imperial rates, especially with the dollar at anything like the figure that it stands at to-day. An increase in these rates is more than justified.

I have, however, already stated that I consider that these increased rates of salary are a debt by the Government to their officers, which might have been discharged earlier, and I think, therefore, that it is only reasonable to make up the remaining deficit this year out of our available balances, which to-day stand at a very favourable figure of over ten millions.

Justification Pleaded.

I understand that it is the opinion of many officials, both in this Council and out of it, that there is justification for raising the salaries of a certain number of Government officers, but that there is some demur to an all-round rise. I submit that, once it is granted that the salaries of a number of these officers might justifiably be raised, it is sufficient admission of the justice of the Commission's recommendations generally. The ordinary man in the street has not had the same opportunity of examining the relative duties and responsibilities of Government officers generally, as had the members of the Salaries Commission. Once, therefore, it has been admitted that there is justice in raising the salary of a number of Government officers, I think we are justified in accepting the general rise recommended by a Commission, who has carefully examined and compared the duties of all officers.

As regards the officers on dollar salaries, I think there can be very little reasonable opposition raised to the proposed increases. In their case, the fall in the dollar has operated even more strongly than in the case of sterling paid officers, and I am of the opinion, therefore, that the recommendations put forward by the Commission should be adopted.

A Debt.

To turn to the other aspect, namely, whether the present is a suitable time for giving effect to these proposals, I would point out that the Salaries Commission was appointed as far back as October, 1928, and I gather from the Colonial Secretary's speech that the unofficial members of this Council were then of opinion that some amelioration was justified in view of the fall in the dollar. It must, therefore, be inferred that, even as long ago as that, there was a feeling that the existing rates of salary were inadequate. If that be proved, as in my opinion it has been, then it might be urged that the new rates, should have come into force not later than January 1, 1929. It is proposed to give effect to them only from January 1 last.

If we accept, as I maintain we must, the recommendations of the Salaries Commission as being just, then I consider that the payment of the new rates becomes a mere act of justice; it is in fact a debt which this Government must of necessity discharge unless it is shown that it is absolutely impossible for it to find the money. The payment of adequate salaries to Government officers for services rendered is just as much a legitimate debt as the payment to a contractor for services performed. If it had been possible to submit the report of the Salaries Commission to the Secretary of State earlier, it is probable that the new rates would have been brought into force as from January 1, 1929.

Where Money Comes From.
I have given long and careful consideration to the question of how funds are to be provided to meet this increased liability. The Colonial Secretary has set out the position as regards taxation very fairly, and I think that it must be admitted that the total of direct and indirect taxation in

normal times, rates, and other

forms of taxation might well be raised without there being any reasonable ground for complaints. I appreciate, however, that just at the moment it is undesirable to increase a form of taxation which may send up the necessary minimum cost of living. Before, therefore, officially considering the question of raising the assessment rate, which might well be deemed likely to increase rents all round, I considered and discussed with my advisers other sources. The question of imposing a petrol tax and an amusement tax had already been more or less accepted, though it will not be possible to get the machinery ready for the collection of the latter this year. Postal rates are much below what I might call the Imperial rates, especially with the dollar at anything like the figure that it stands at to-day. An increase in these rates is more than justified.

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A Deprecation.

I strongly deprecate the suggestion, which is on the face of it somewhat misleading, that such increases of taxation are merely introduced in order to pay Government officers a higher rate of salary. The payment of fair and adequate salaries to his employees is one of the first commitments of an employer, for a contented and adequate staff is an essential part of any undertaking. I consider that it therefore comes before, at all events, many other services and must be met either by economy in other directions or by an increase in revenue.

In view of the light incidence of taxation in this Colony, I do not consider it necessary or justifiable to reduce other services, and it is necessary, therefore, to increase our revenue in order to enable us to carry out various services, including payment of salaries. That is the policy we are adopting. While, however, Government is unable to support the resolution proposed by the honourable representative of the Chamber of Commerce, I may say at once that I am prepared to accept his second resolution regarding the appointment of a retrenchment committee. Although my short experience here hardly justifies me in giving any definite opinion on the point, I cannot avoid the feeling that we are somewhat overloaded in the matter of personnel, and that further there is room for retrenchment in other directions. I propose, therefore, to appoint such a committee at once, and earnestly hope that, as a result of its investigations, it may be possible to effect material economies.

HON. DR. R. H. KOTEWALL.

In moving another amendment, the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, C.M.G., said:—Sir, I beg now to move, as an amendment, the following resolution:—
"That the recommendations of the Salaries Commission as modified by the Government be not accepted; and that, as an alternative, the temporary High Cost of Living Allowance approved by the Finance Committee on April 10, 1930, be continued until this Council shall otherwise decide; and a similar allowance equivalent to Ten per cent. of their salaries be granted to the dollar-paid employees of the Civil Service of Hong Kong with effect from January 1, 1930."

I submit this amendment with a due sense of responsibility and with considerable diffidence, realising to the full the eminence and competence of the three gentlemen who composed the Salaries Commission, who spared no pains to bring out an exhaustive report of permanent value, which entailed months of heavy labour; and also the necessity for an unbiased mind in approaching a subject which affects, as in this case, the opposing interests of the Civil Service and of the Public.

My diffidence is the greater because, while, on the one hand, I do not consider the recommendations of the Commission with certain modifications altogether unreasonable, I am, on the other hand, opposed to the Government resolution for reasons I

evidently shared by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, for in reply to a letter from the Honourable the Colonial Secretary inviting an expression of their views, they stated that they had no observations or representations to make on the Commission's report; and in a subsequent communication to the same quarter they expressed only the opinion that, generally speaking, local employees were less generously treated by the Commission than their sterling-paid colleagues.

Public Dissatisfied.

If it be asked why, holding the view I do, I have through the Honourable Mr. Shenton signified to the Government my support to the motion for the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the recommendations of the Salaries Commission, my answer is that I did so because, according to the honourable member representing the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, the Commissioners admitted that they had not deemed it necessary to consult outside employers, and had confined their investigations mainly to Government servants without due regard to the relation of their salaries to those paid outside the Service. This being the case, I considered that in a matter of such importance to the Colony involving as it would the raising of a large sum of money by fresh taxation, the Public would be better satisfied if the recommendations of the Commission were carefully reviewed by a Committee which included representatives of the large employers of labour, who had not an opportunity of expressing their views before the Commission arrived at its conclusion.

Before deciding upon the amendment which I have just moved, I had gone into the subject with great care, and had obtained from the Honourable the Colonial Secretary such figures and information as would assist my investigations. I would like here to express my thanks to the Hon. Mr. E. R. Halifax for the facility he thus afforded me. The conclusion I have reached is that, if the financial condition of the Colony warranted it without entailing fresh taxation and without drawing upon our surplus balances, I would support the recommendations of the Commission, with the exclusion of the additional 15 per cent. increase to the sterling-salaried-officers, and the extended rent allowance to dollar-salaried officers.

Not Even the Governor.

In this matter of Government salaries generally, I find myself in disagreement with those who contend that the pay of Government servants compares favourably with that of men in private employment, having regard to certain advantages which the former enjoy, such as pensions, free passages, free quarters or allowance in lieu thereof, and security of tenure. It is difficult, particularly in the higher ranks, to compare the two kinds of occupations. It must be remembered that while Government servants enjoy the privileges mentioned, they are precluded by Colonial Regulations from engaging in business of whatever nature, and even from investing in certain stocks in the Colony. Security of tenure cannot compensate for the chance of prosperity by which the income of the head of a large firm, who corresponds more or less to the head of a Government department, can easily exceed that of the Governor of the Colony. Business men also, though they do not generally get pensions, receive the benefit of the now almost universal Provident Fund as well as free quarters in many cases. I am in no way supporting the cause of the Government, as my amendment proposes; but I have thought it but fair to express my personal view on the subject—a view based on a fairly long experience both as a Civil servant and as a business man.

At any rate, I have no hesitation in saying that both those at the apex of the Government Service and those at the base are inadequately paid. Perhaps between these two extremes there are some whose salaries could bear reductions; but, speaking generally, I think that the pay of Government servants is not excessive.

Though their number may be reduced, and were the financial positions of the Colony sounder or more hopeful, I would not be loth to support a proposal to make a permanent improvement in their salaries. Colony at Low Ebb.

However, the financial position of the Colony by no means justifies any substantial increase in expenditure of this nature. At no time during the last three decades, except during the short period of the Strike and Boycott of 1925-6, has business in the Colony reached as low an ebb as it has reached to-day. The Public is, in such a state of mind that it resents any proposal to impose fresh taxation in order to improve the pay of Civil servants. Already opposition has arisen from all sides. The Kowloon Residents' Association has raised its voice of protest in no uncertain way. The Hong Kong & Kowloon Property Owners' Association and the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce have

my Chinese colleagues and myself

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and I hear that a 'Kalfong' meeting has been suggested for the purpose of registering the protest of the whole Chinese community against any increase in the Assessment Tax or Rates, which is bound to come before long if the Government motion is carried.

The Government is now asking the Council to vote the large sum of \$1,628,917 to implement the recommendations of the Salaries Commission this year. This sum is increased to nearly \$2,000,000, if we take into consideration, as we should, the \$377,000 approved by the Finance Committee on April 10, 1930, as a temporary High Cost of Living Allowance to sterling-paid employees. A further \$400,000 has yet to be taken into account since the Secretary of State for the Colonies has not acceded to the request of Sir Cecil Clementi to waive the Military Contribution of 20 per cent. on the revenue raised for this purpose. The total amount involved, directly or indirectly, by the present proposal of the Government would therefore be about \$2,400,000.

Drawing on Surplus.
In addition to this large figure a considerable sum of money has to be found to meet the substantial difference between the rate on which the Estimates for 1930 were framed, namely 1/10d, and the present rate which is round about 1/3d, in the existing sterling commitments of the Government.

Now, with its trade at a decline owing to a combination of circumstances, and with so many other and more urgent demands on its revenue which must be increased to meet them, can the Colony bear the proposed additional expenditure necessitating special taxation and drawing upon our surplus balances? I believe that the Colony cannot bear it. The Public also believes that the Colony cannot bear it. It has often been said that, unlike a private business, a Government need not cut its coat according to its cloth, but should find the right length of cloth to fit its coat. To this principle I agree with this reservation: where there is little cloth to be found, even a Government must be content with a short coat. Since the Salaries Commission made its Report, the

recommendations, but unfortunately they did not anticipate any substantial decline in the rate, as is evidenced in paragraph 7 of their report. Even Sir Cecil Clementi, in paragraph 6 of his despatch to the Secretary of State for the Colonies at as recent a date as January 22, 1930, said that though by that time the dollar had fallen as low as 1/6½d and had only slightly recovered, he did not anticipate that it would fall as low as 1/6d, or that it would remain at its level of that time—1/7d. In paragraph 9 of the same despatch Sir Cecil Clementi again said that he hardly believed the dollar "would remain at its almost unprecedented depreciation."

The Dollar Exchange.

From this it would seem that had the Commissioners been able to visualise the present rate of 1/8d with all its serious consequences, their recommendations would in all probability have taken a different form. It seems equally probable that had Sir Cecil Clementi been confronted with this rate, he would have modified his recommendations. The Estimates for 1930 were framed on a 1/10d dollar, and it was stated at that time (and eventually reported to the Secretary of State) that, calculated at that rate, the cost of the recommendations of the Salaries Commission would involve an additional expenditure of only \$1,800,000. Since then the

(Continued on Page 11.)

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MORE TAXATION.

(Continued from Page 10.)

dollar has taken a headlong plunge, upsetting all calculations; and the fall has had a most detrimental effect on business and trade. The whole position is changed; the Colony is to-day unable to pay even the original estimate of \$1,300,000, not to say \$2,400,000.

Taking everything into consideration, and viewing the matter impartially, I think that the situation would be met by continuing the temporary High Cost of Living Allowance approved by the Finance Committee on April 10, 1930, and granting a similar allowance equivalent to 10 per cent. of their salaries to the dollar-paid employees with effect, as in the case of their sterling-paid colleagues, from January 1, 1930. I should like to point out that this temporary allowance to the sterling-paid employees was approved by the Finance Committee on the understanding that no further expenditure was to be incurred after the end of this month without reference to the Finance Committee.

10 Per Cent. to Dollar Men.
The additional expenditure involved by this allowance to the sterling-paid employees for the current year has been estimated at \$377,000; and the proposed 10 per cent. allowance to the dollar-paid employees would amount to approximately \$390,000—the total additional expenditure on the two items being about \$770,000.

It may be asked why I advocate an allowance of 10 per cent. to the dollar-paid employees while the allowance already granted to their sterling-paid colleagues is equivalent to only 6 per cent. My reason, as stated in the letter written on May 15, 1930, by the Chinese unofficial members of this Council to the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, is that in addition to this temporary allowance approved in April last, Government servants paid on a sterling basis have had, since the general revision of salaries in 1919-20, the advantage of improved emoluments resulting from a change in the method of converting sterling salaries into dollars; and, since July 1928, the advantage of compensation for the fall of the dollar below 2/6d. In suggesting this percentage for the dollar-paid men, my Chinese colleagues and I have duly taken into consideration the fact that the concessions granted to the sterling-paid men were granted not only on account of the increase in the cost of living, but also because they have to remit money home for the support of their families and dependants, and for the education of their children. But in spite of that consideration we think, for the reasons I have given, that this percentage is but fair and reasonable.

Though this High Cost of Living Allowance is to be a temporary relief on account of the fall in exchange rate, for one, would not lightly withdraw it: I would prefer to see it disappear with the rise of the dollar.

Future Uncertain.
From the trend of my remarks I trust that you, Sir, have not failed to draw the inference that my Chinese colleagues and I are not lacking in sympathy for the Civil servants; we only wish we could support the Government resolution. But we cannot conscientiously do so in the circumstances. The unprecedented decline in the value of the dollar has created a feeling of great anxiety on all sides. The present is troubled; the future is uncertain. To choose this time to levy new taxes in order to increase Civil Service salaries which, after all, are by no means "starvation wages," to add impatiently a new burden to an already distressed community, is surely an ill-timed action. The Chinese community whom I have the honour to represent and who constitute 95 per cent. of the taxpayers of the Colony, have raised their voice in strong protest against fresh taxation for any purpose because of the reaction it will have on cost of living. The Public as a whole feel that to raise taxes for the purpose in view is to penalise them for the benefit of Government servants who are living under the same economic conditions as they themselves. I sympathise with this feeling, and support their protest, not only for the reasons they have given, but also for an-

other and equally cogent reasons. It is that if the Government resolution were carried, and if the assessment tax were not increased during the current year, the probability is that the Government would draw upon the surplus balances of the Colony to meet this special expenditure. Indeed, the words in the resolution before us, "charged upon the revenue and other funds of the Colony," point to this course being contemplated. It seems scarcely necessary to point out that to encroach upon the Colony's by no means large liquid surplus balances for the purpose of paying increased salaries to Government employees is wrong. It is the more to be deprecated in these hard times when every dollar of this surplus should be reserved for meeting the numerous items of extraordinary expenditure now clamouring for urgent attention. I therefore express the hope with all earnestness that Your Excellency will withdraw the original motion, and accept in its stead my amendment which, while affording some relief to the Civil servants, will not have the detrimental effects on the Colony which the adoption of the resolution at this juncture will undoubtedly have.

HON. MR. SILVA-NETTO.

The Hon. Mr. Silva-Netto, in seconding the amendment said:—
Your Excellency—I beg to second the amendment. The Hon. Dr. Kotewall has covered the ground so ably in his eloquent speech that there is very little left for me to say in support of the amendment. I would like, with your permission Sir, to make a few observations on the Report of the Salaries Commission and stress a few points of argument advanced by the mover.

The Report of the Salaries Commission which is the result of several months of tedious and laborious work, deserves the highest commendation; but with all due deference to the Honourable Members of the Commission I would venture to submit an expression of opinion that the liberal recommendations were made apparently without due regard to the financial conditions of the Colony. In this connection, I think it would be fair for me to mention that the Commission was appointed to consider four points only, briefly summarised as follows:—The adequacy of the Salary scale of officers, the currency basis, the principles on which acting pay and allowances should be granted and the provision of Government quarters and allowances for rent.

Under Paragraph 12, the Commissioners recommended that all Sterling salaries should be increased by 15 per cent. and should be paid to them when on duty at Hong Kong in dollars at an average rate of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank reckoned from the 15th of the preceding month to the 15th of the month for which payment is to be made provided that such average demand rate is 2/- or less than 2/- but if the average rate be more than 2/- then salaries shall be paid in Hong Kong currency at 2/-. On the 17th of this month the rate for Demand Draft was 1/2-15/16 say 1/3 at which rate (if happened) £1 will be equal to \$15 whereas at the so called privilege rate of 2/- £1 will be equal to \$10 a difference of 60 per cent.

Do Not Reconcile.
This recommendation does not seem to reconcile with the recognised policy of the Government that it is undesirable that the number of dollars drawn locally by Government employees on Sterling salaries should fluctuate with the value of the dollar, etc., as mentioned in paragraph 6 of the Report.

Under paragraph 14 the honourable Commissioners declared that they were faced with difficulty in arriving at a figure which would actually represent the increased cost of living and I am pleased to note that after careful consideration they came to the conclusion that a 20 per cent. increase on dollar salaries would be fair to this class of officer. I may say that since the Report was made the rate of exchange had receded more than 15 per cent. with a corresponding increase in the high cost of living. I think a higher percentage of increase would be more equitable. If the funds of the Colony would permit it.

I do not think the ratepayers would grudge the increments as recommended by the Salaries Commission in return for the highly efficient services rendered by the Government employees; if the Colony could only afford it. With all due deference I would say that the increase recommended appears to be equitable although the kind hand of generosity has stretched a little too far in some instances.

The most glaring fact is that by computing the Sterling salaries at 1/6 there would be a sum of \$2,541,548 over the amount voted for 1930 and with the lower rate of exchange prevailing this figure would be augmented considerably.

Call a Spade a Spade.

Since the Report was published rapid changes have taken place and the rate of exchange has declined considerably in sympathy with the value of Silver to an unprecedented level. The whole matter hinges on the rate of exchange. About 60 per cent. of the salaries is in Sterling and paid in equivalent of Gold and the revenue is collected in depreciated silver, which makes a great deal of difference.

The temporary High Cost of living allowance approved by the Finance Committee on April 10, 1930, appeared to have conveyed a wrong impression, as evidenced by the remarks made by the honourable members at that meeting. It was certainly a misnomer. It could have been termed Exchange fluctuation allowance or any other suitable term as I believe in calling a spade a spade. Unless some sort of currency reform is advocated and established this unfortunate state of affairs will continue to exist to the detriment of trade and the Colony. So long as civil war continues to exist in China, which is still without a stable Government, pessimism will prevail and the waning power of the Nanking Government will further affect the situation.

Assessment Tax Feared.

Like the majority of the residents of this Colony all Government employees in receipt of dollar salaries are experiencing great hardships. The purchasing power of the dollar is considerably reduced in consequence of the low rate of exchange and I have therefore much pleasure in recommending that the temporary allowance as specified in the amendment be granted to the dollar paid employees and that the temporary High Cost of living allowance approved by the Finance Committee on April 10, 1930, be continued until this Council shall otherwise decide.

Plain broad facts coupled with the sound arguments adduced by the Hon. Dr. Kotewall are sufficiently illuminating to convince the honourable members of the inability of this Colony to comply with the recommendations of the Salaries Commission as modified by the Government, without recourse to loans, further taxation, or some other means of revenue.

By accepting such recommendations the Government will be compelled to provide the necessary funds. It is evidently the intention of the Government to increase the Assessment tax sooner or later for such purpose.

There are other potential sources of revenue that may be tapped which may not directly affect the public in general but it would be out of place to suggest any such at present. The time is not opportune for indulging in debts or any increased form of taxation but to study ways and means to enforce rigid economy. Increase in expenditure especially in personal emoluments were unfavourably commented upon last year by the Hon. unofficial members, who had already foreshadowed with some degree of apprehension the necessity of having to resort to additional taxation. The Colony has gone through several periods of vicissitude and business depression and it is to be deprecated that the ratepayers be asked to be saddled with heavier assessment tax, which if approved, is bound to bring in its wake, increased rent, enhanced prices of all commodities and demand for higher wages thus aggravating the heavy pressure already exerted on the economic machinery of the Colony.

Press Views Are Good.

The views expressed from time to time by several correspondents in the columns of the Press should not be perused with bland indifference and the leading articles of the Press which represent the trend of public opinion should not be ignored.

The Kowloon Residents' Association, which has always taken a keen interest in all matters of public interest connected with the Peninsula, has, with the usual commendable zeal that characterises the work of that useful association, forwarded its Report and Submissions to the Government expressing its opinion that it would be unfair to increase taxation to provide for cost of increased salaries. I must therefore emphasise the fact that there is a very strong current of opposition by the public to any contemplated increase in assessment tax to provide funds for increased salaries. With these few remarks I have much pleasure to second the amendment.

HON. DR. T'SO.

The Hon. Dr. T'so, in further support of Dr. Kotewall's motion, said:

Since the report was made the value of silver has dropped in an alarming manner, which has the effect of not only changing the whole aspect of the salaries recommendations but also of putting the economic condition of the Colony into a precarious position. Thus we are faced with a situation fraught with dangerous consequences. Trade has been had on account of internecine strife in China, which is our market, and the unprecedented fall in the exchange value of silver has made it worse. Capital has become unproductive for want of trade and is being dissipated by high cost of living. Under such circumstances can we ask the public to bear the burden of further taxation? The answer of the public in all quarters is emphatically "No."

This large sum of \$1,628,917 is, I understand, the estimated actual amount required for payment of additional salaries but in point of fact I feel sure that, what with the payment of military contribution and other commitments, a much larger sum will have to be raised from taxation in order to meet payment of these additional salaries.

Some people seem to think that the drop in the exchange value of silver does not affect the dollar-paid men. But I can assure you, Sir, that their cost of living has been much increased in consequence.

Time Inopportune.

To adopt the recommendations of the Salaries Commission now, even in modified form, is inopportune in view of the present depression in trade and the necessity of increasing taxation.

Personally, I am not against the increase of salaries of civil servants. But I do earnestly hope that for the reasons above stated the Government will withdraw its motion in favour of the amendment, which has the effect of tying over a trying situation for the time being fair to both the sterling-paid men and the dollar-paid men, and will re-introduce the motion in a more opportune season. For these reasons I have pleasure in supporting the amendment.

Mr. Owen Hughes:—In view of the fact that my amendment has been lost and bearing in mind the manner in which Chinese members at this Council have supported us, I think it would be uncharitable on our part not to support them in their view. We do so on a principle that "Half a loaf is better than no loaf."

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

Hon. Colonial Secretary: Sir, when I listened to the speech by my honourable friend, the second Chinese member, I almost began to think he was one of my supporters, who was speaking in favour of my motion rather than someone who was proposing an amendment, and I really must thank him for the very fair way in which he spoke of salaries which have been suggested by the Salaries Commission. In fact, until he had got quite a long way through his speech I felt he was supporting me all through, for he pointed out that both at the apex and at the bottom the salaries of Government servants were inadequate. The sting of his speech, however, is carried—as all stings are carried—in the tail. I gather from his address that while he is fully in favour of the increase recommended by the Salaries Commission he is not in favour of putting it in force at the present time. Well, Sir, I think I have dealt adequately with this in my opening remarks, and you, Sir, have dealt with them even more adequately in your opening remarks in reply to the Hon. Mr. Owen Hughes' amendment. The Government, Sir, does not agree with the Hon. Dr. Kotewall, that the Colony cannot afford to pay the increase recommended, and consequently, Sir, I have your authority for saying the Government cannot see its way to accept the motion of my friend, the second Chinese member.

I have stated very fully the Government's reasons for going on with the salaries scheme at the present time.

The Hon. Dr. Kotewall: I should like to touch upon a rather humorous remark made by the Hon. Colonial Secretary in his speech just now. He said he was almost persuaded to believe that I was going to be a supporter of the motion. That point, Sir, showed how carefully and with what lack of prejudice I have approached this matter. (Applause.) I tried to approach it from every aspect of the question that has occurred to me, and Sir, I have arrived at my conclusions. I hope with honest conviction. When the Colonial Secretary said that the sting was in the tail, I suppose he was using a metaphor. I had intended no sting anywhere. The Colonial Secretary very kindly said that I had expressed the opinion that I agreed with all the increases recommended

by the Commission, with his little modification that the recommendations should only be approved of in better days with the two exclusions mentioned by the Hon. Colonial Secretary.

The motion was defeated although a division was called for. Officials voted against it, and the unofficials voted in favour. Sir Shou-son Chow and Mr. Paul Lauder, who were on the salaries commission, did not vote.

Government Motion Carried.
The original motion was then put to the Council and was carried, the officials voting in favour and the unofficials against. Sir Shou-son Chow and Mr. Paul Lauder again did not vote.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the E.E. Telegraph Co. Office, Hong Kong:—
Felix, from Penang.
Unacal, from Singapore.

S. LACK, Superintendent.
Hong Kong, June 19, 1930.

In Sunny Siam

The Favourite Remedy For Children's Ailments Is Baby's Own Tablets.

Read This Grateful Father's Letter of Appreciation.

In hot lands such as Siam little children are particularly subject to dangerous stomach and bowel troubles, and parents have to exercise great care in order to avert fatal results following attacks of these maladies. It is because Baby's Own Tablets provide just the help needed in such cases that they are regarded as indispensable in almost numberless homes throughout Siam, Burma, Malaya, and other parts of the Tropical East.

"My little son has been given Baby's Own Tablets from birth with very satisfactory results. Whenever he is fretful, or has no appetite, a dose or two of Baby's Own Tablets quickly set matters right. If his bowels are out of order the Tablets rapidly correct this trouble, and they were a great comfort during his teething period," writes Mr. Lim, Manager of the Straits-Siam Trading Company, New Road, Bangkok, Siam.

Baby's Own Tablets, pleasant in taste, easily administered, and guaranteed absolutely pure and harmless even for the most delicate babe in arms, quickly correct infantile indigestion, constipation, colic, check diarrhoea, allay teething pains and feverishness, relieve colds and croup, expel worms, avert cholera, and keep children in good appetite, health and spirits. Of chemists everywhere, 60 cents per vial.

THE HONG KONG

PENINSULA HOTEL:
HONG KONG HOTEL: REPULSE BAY HOTEL:
PEAK HOTEL

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ASTOR HOUSE: PALACE HOTEL.

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The Landsman's Handy Guide to Locating the Centre of a TYPHOON

Price 40 Cents.

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THE NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE LTD.

China Mail Office, 3A, Wyndham Street.

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THREE CASTLES CIGARETTES

QUEEN'S

COMMENCING SUNDAY

William Fox presents

A SONG OF KENTUCKY

HEARTS RHYTHM

SEND IT HOME.
MENTAL TONIC
"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"
CREAM OF THE WEEK'S NEWS
FREE ILLUSTRATED SUPPLEMENT.
READY NOW
25 Cents. 25 Cents.

China Mail

Friday, June 20, 1930.
Fifth Moon, 24th Day.

ESTABLISHED
1845

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中華民國庚午年五月廿四日

HONG KONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1930.

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"TELESAR" Sails 20th June Genoa, Havre, L'pool & G'row
"KT. COMPANION" Sails 20th July Genoa, Havre, L'pool & G'row

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"PHILOCTETES" Due 24th June For S'hai, M'li, Kobe & Y'hama
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Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight, passage rates and information apply to:
Butterfield & Swire,
Agents.

POLAR EXPLORER. New York's Ovation for Admiral Byrd.

OFFICIAL WELCOME.

New York, Yesterday.
Rear-Admiral Byrd, the gallant
Polar explorer, together with all
the members of his expedition, ar-
rived in New York to-day.
They received a tremendous ovation.
As the vessel on which
they entered the harbour came into
view, sirens sounded from all man-
ner of craft conceivable. An es-
cort of aeroplanes roared overhead,
whilst the quayside and the streets
were filled with cheering, madly-
enthusiastic crowds.
The Mayor of New York, Mr.
"Jimmy" Walker, gave an official
welcome to Rear-Admiral Byrd and
his party, and officially congratulated
them on their return from the
expedition. — Reuter's American
Service.

HEAVY DUTIES. To Be Imposed on Ships Trading in Australia.

RICE AFFECTED.

Canberra, Yesterday.
In the Executive Council to-
day, the Hon. Mr. Francis M.
Forde, Assistant Minister of
Trade and Customs, introduced
the new Customs schedule, under
which the duties are increased in
113 lines and decreased in eight.
The tariff becomes immediately
operative.

Under the new Customs
schedule the duties on ships of
over 10,000 tons trading in Aus-
tralian waters become doubled.
The increases will affect, inter
alia, rice, undressed timber, coal
and masting. — Reuter.

GOING HOME. Two More Inspectors of Police.

Amongst passengers sailing for
Home on the P. & O. s.s. Ranpura,
to-morrow, will be Divisional In-
spector E. Bloor of the Police Force,
who, accompanied by Mrs. Bloor
and family, is going on long leave.
Inspector Bloor, who is Officer in
Charge of the West Point district,
is the youngest Divisional In-
spector in the Force. He joined as
a Police Constable on December 28,
1911, and received his appointment
as Inspector on November 18, 1927.
He was given charge of West Point
in March, 1928.
Also going on furlough on the
Ranpura are Inspector and Mrs.
F. E. E. Booker and family.
Inspector Booker, who is attached to
Police Headquarters, joined the
Force on the same day as Inspector
Bloor, receiving his appointment as
Police Constable on December 28,
1911. He reached the rank of In-
spector on May 11, 1927.

LORD LEVERHULME'S MISFORTUNE.

WEST AFRICA STATED TO BE
BAD VENTURE.

The suggestion that misfortune
in West African enterprises broke
the heart of the first Lord Lever-
hulme, who died in 1925, was made
in mail week in the King's Bench
Division.
The hearing was resumed of the
new trial, ordered last March, in
the action brought by Messrs.
Lever Bros. and the Niger Com-
pany against Mr. Ernest Hyslop
Bell, of Harrogate, and Mr. Walter
Edward Snelling, of Putney Heath,
S.W., formerly chairman and vice-
chairman respectively of the Niger
Company.
Messrs. Lever Brothers and the
Niger Company alleged that the
defendants abused their trust by
entering into buying and selling
transactions in cocoa, one of the
chief commodities of the Niger
Company.

They claimed £30,000 from Mr.
Bell and £20,000 from Mr. Snelling.
These sums were paid as
compensation when the Niger Com-
pany was amalgamated with the
African and Eastern Trade Cor-
poration.
Defendants denied the allega-
tion, except that they admitted
making a profit of £1,360 on cocoa
dealings.

An Alleged Confession.
Mr. Francis D'Arcy Cooper,
chairman of Lever Bros., said that
at the beginning of last July Mr.
Bell said to him:
"I have a confession to make—
that I have been dealing in cocoa.
I am very much ashamed of my-
self. I have never done such a
thing before." He (Mr. Bell) said
that he had received a cheque for
£1,360 from the company's brokers.
Mr. Cooper said that he asked,
"Who was the tempter?" and Mr.
Bell answered, "Knowing the other
man, need you ask?"
Mr. Cooper said that if he had
known of the defendants' private
trading he would have dismissed
them, because he considered that
corruption at the top tended to
spread downwards.

He agreed that the report of Mr.
Bell and Mr. Snelling, when they
took control, showed a not very
satisfactory state of affairs.
"The Old Man".
Mr. Pritt, K.C. (for the de-
fendants).—Did you say, "This
report has nearly killed the old
man," meaning Lord Leverhulme?
Mr. Justice Wright.—That is a
phrase used on board ship to
describe the captain, irrespective
of age.
Mr. Cooper.—It is also used in
the army, my lord, for the colonel.
It is applied to any boss.
Mr. Pritt.—Did West Africa
break Lord Leverhulme's heart?
I do not know. I was not his doctor.

It brought him to an early
death?—He died at the age of 74
—of pneumonia, I believe.
Was West Africa the scene of
one of Lord Leverhulme's few com-
mercial misfortunes?—Yes.

SECRET ALLIANCE?

Mystery of Premier's
Visit to Britain.

GOVERNMENT RETICENT.

Rugby, Yesterday.
Count Bethlen, the Hungarian
Premier, and Countess Bethlen,
who have been visiting London as
the guests of the British Govern-
ment, left for Hungary this morn-
ing.
Asked in the House of Commons
what was the object of Count
Bethlen's visit, the Premier re-
plied that the Government had al-
ways declined to say why the
Government hospitality was or
was not offered, and he was afraid
that he must adhere to that rule
on the present occasion.—British
Wireless Service.

LEAGUE DELEGATES.

Miss Susan Lawrence to
Be Included.

Rugby, Yesterday.
The Premier announced in the
House of Commons that the chief
British delegates to the forthcom-
ing Assembly of the League of
Nations would be Mr. Arthur
Henderson, the Foreign Secretary;
Mr. W. Graham, President of the
Board of Trade; Viscount Cecil,
and Miss Susan Lawrence, Parlia-
mentary Secretary to the Minis-
try of Health.—British Wireless
Service.

TOBACCO DUTIES.

Increased Tax Brings
\$700,000.

The increase in tobacco duty,
as published in the China Mail
last week, was passed by the
Legislative Council yesterday.
The motion was proposed by
the Colonial Secretary and seconded
by the Hon. Mr. Messer.
It was stated that the increase
in the tax in a full year should
bring in a further revenue of

TROUBLE IN MALTA. Government's Attitude to Be Announced.

Rugby, Yesterday.
Lord Strickland, the Premier of
Malta, continued the conversations
with Lord Passfield, Colonial
Secretary to-day. It is antici-
pated that the Government's atti-
tude regarding the constitutional
situation which has arisen in Malta
will be announced shortly.—British
Wireless Service.

U.S. BANK RATE.

Reduced to 2 1/2
Per Cent.

New York, Yesterday.
The Federal Reserve Bank rate
has been reduced to 2 1/2 per cent.
—Reuter's American Service.

AMUSEMENTS

WILLIAM FOX
presents
BIG TIME
ALL TALKING
The World's Greatest Musical Comedy
Life and the Musical and the Musical
LEE TRACY
Mac Clarke
Josephine Dunn
Daphne Pollard
Stepin Fetchit
KENSINGTON

The road to success was
open to him yet he
proved to be only an-
other small time hooper
seeking for Big Time
honours.

ALL
SINGING - DANCING.

NEWS REEL.	MUSICAL.
Barrel Looping at Daytona	Mme. KURENCO
Paris celebrate Lenten festival	sings
Admiral Byrd returns home	"Shadow Song"
Native school at Biskra.	"Song of India."

AT THE
QUEEN'S
TO-DAY AND
TO-MORROW
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

JOHN
GILBERT
AND
GRETA
GARBO
IN
A Woman of Affairs

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STAR
TO-DAY AT 5.30 & 9.20
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THRILLING, ALLURING!
ROD LA ROCQUE
in
GIGOLO
With
JOBYNA RALSTON, LOUISE DRESSER
AT THE **WORLD** TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
at 5.15 & 9.20.
2.30 & 7.15, Chinese Picture, "UNREQUITED LOVE"

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WILLIAM FOX
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A Song of Kentucky
Musical
Comedy

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PRODUCTION
JEANETTE MACDONALD
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A SUPER-PRODUCTION
AT POPULAR PRICES.

Time and Prices.

At 2.15 p.m. \$1.00, 70 Cts. & 50 Cts.
At 5.15 & 7.15 p.m. \$1.20, 80 Cts. & 60 Cts.
At 9.15 \$1.50, \$1.00 & 70 Cts.
Servicemen 50 Cts. to Stalls for all Shows.

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AT THE
MAJESTIC
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
at 2.30, 5.30, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.
See You in Jail
Speeding was the charge — it
should have been larceny for he
stole the heart of a beautiful girl.
But to let this sort of larceny was
the grandest of the grand!
Nathaniel
Kowloon